BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00
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No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 9.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1853.....NO. 50.

For Squares and Time

One square, 1 insertion,.....
Do. do. 2 insertions,.....
Do. do. 3 do.....
Do. do. 1 month,.....
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Do. do. 1 do. inserted weekly,.....
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....

☞ Advertisements ordered by the month or year, will be charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion.
Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements occupying one square, when published 6 or 12 months. CASH IN ADVANCE.
☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

H. L. HOLMES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Wilmington, N. C.
Office on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office. 8y9-tf

GEO. W. ROSE.
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq, President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25y7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21y7]

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Segars, &c. &c., Wholesale and Retail, Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisses, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway,
Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

PIANOS—MUSIC.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity that he has opened a MUSIC STORE on Market street, above the Carolina Hotel, where he intends to keep a complete assortment of PIANOS of the most celebrated manufacture. No. 6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave Pianos, in Rosewood Cases, and with the latest improvements. These instruments have been selected by himself, and he therefore feels confident to guarantee them to be superior in tone, finish and workmanship to any which ever came to this market before. He will sell them at New York prices.
He also keeps, and is constantly receiving, the latest and most fashionable Music for Piano and *all* other instruments. His arrangements with Northern Publishers are such, that he is enabled to receive any ordered piece, either published in Europe or in this country, in *three days*. He will attend to any orders from String or Brass Bands, either for instruments or arranged Music, with despatch, having arranged all the Music of the Wilmington Amateur Brass Band during the last 6 months.
Old Pianos taken in exchange.
All orders for Music or Instruments from the country, will be promptly attended to. HERMANN L. SCHREINER,
Nov. 12th.—[6-tf] Professor of Music.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE subscriber has leased for a term of years, of R. W. Brown, Esq., his fire-proof store, with his wharves, and is now in a condition to take especial care of Spirits Turpentine and other Naval Stores committed to his care. The Warehouse is well known to be the best and safest place in town for the storage of Bacon, Lard, Corn, Peas, &c. The lower wharves have on them four large new sheds, where Spirits can be safely kept from the rain and sun. He is prepared to receive and ship, or sell, all kinds of produce sent to his care. He will also make advances when required.
He begs to refer to the following gentlemen:—R. W. Brown, John Dawson, O. G. Parsley, and Thos. H. Wright, Esqrs.
MILES COSTIN,
Brown's wharf, Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;

20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;
50 " Flour, fine and super;
50 bags extra family Flour;
Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

PREPARED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME
OF THE MOST APPROVED QUALITY,
Especially beneficial to Turneps and all other Root Crops.
HOYT & CO., Agents,
No 134 Water Street, and 122 West St, Corner of Dey Street, New York.
A FERTILIZER producing all the immediate effect of the best Peruvian Guano, with the advantage of being much more lasting in the soil. Thoroughly tested, and found to more than realize the expectations of all those who have already tried it. The best evidence of this is the largely increased demand this season over the past year. Put up in bags of 160 lbs; barrels 150 lbs. each. Buyers will please be particular to observe our brand upon each bag or barrel.
Also, for sale, American and Foreign Field and Garden Seeds, English Ray Grass, Foul Meadow Grass, fine mixed Lawn Grass, White Clover, Osage, Orange, &c.
June 17th, 1853 41-3m

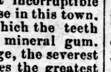
CLOTHING FOR THE FALL OF 1853!
PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING are informed that we are manufacturing the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of CLOTHING, (at wholesale only) suitable for the Country Trade, to be found in the States.
☞ We do business on the ONE PRICE SYSTEM.
Orders promptly filled. An examination of our stock is solicited HANFORD & BROTHER,
29 Park Row, (opposite the Astor House.) N. Y.
N. B. We are the largest manufacturers of OILED CLOTHING in the country. RUBBER CLOTHING at the lowest market rates. [June 17th, '53.—41-3m

WANT TO SELL—10,000, more or less, of superior Havana Segars of La Josephine's Brand, and other popular brands, which are very fine—at the Fruit Depot.
July 1 WILKINSON & ESLER.

JULY FIRST, 1853. Our Books are posted and our bills are made out, and we are in want of money. Our friends may expect a *visit* from *us* soon.
Interest will be charged on all accounts standing over six months. JONES & GARDNER.

General Notices.

VALUABLE PINE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Turpentine and Timber Land, containing about two thousand acres more or less, lying in the neighborhood of Whitehall, Bladen county, and within two to four miles of the Cape Fear River.
The above lands, if not previously disposed of at private sale, will be offered at public auction, in the town of Elizabeth, on Monday of next Superior Court of Bladen county.
For particulars and other information apply to
J. A. ROBESON.
Bladen county, August 4th, 1853 49-4w

DENTISTRY.

DR. T. B. CARR, recently from New York, has opened an office on Market street, next door to Drs. MEARES & ANDERSON.
In addition to a full assortment of the best incorruptible mineral teeth, he has the exclusive right to use in this town, Dr. John Allen's Patent improvement, by which the teeth are united to the plate, with a continuous, mineral gum. This has endured, without the slightest change, the severest test, and is pronounced by competent judges the greatest improvement in the Dental Art that has been made in years.
Specimens of the new kind of plate teeth, together with numerous testimonials may be seen at his office.
Reference given to individuals in this place, now wearing teeth with this improvement.
Wilmington, June 10, 1853 40-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having, on the 1st inst, formed a Co-partnership, under the firm of UTLEY & ALDERMAN, have taken the store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's Building, on North Water street, formerly occupied by Messrs. A. J. & T. J. Jones, where they intend to keep on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail, with DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, SHOE CUTLERY, FARMING UTENSILS, &c. JOHN UTLEY.
ARCH'D ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., April 12th, 1853 187-20—32-tf

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Oye Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Haslem do;
Peas;	Hair do:	Brush do:
Peanuts;	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork;	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry;	Do. Straps;	Medicine;
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 6-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neatest and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK.
At Home Again, under Mozart Hall, Front Street.
JOHN KYLE has just received a large and well selected stock of French, English, Irish, Italian, Swiss and American DRY GOODS, which, having selected with the greatest care, he is determined to offer at unusually low rates.—Among which may be found—

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Bleach & bro. Domestics;
do. Drap d'Ete;	Bed Ticking & Apron Checks;
Black and fancy Cassimeres;	Table and Bird Eye Diapers;
Blue, bl'k and gray Sattinets;	Cotton and Russia do.
Plain and striped Tweeds;	8-4 brown damask do.
Plain, striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans;	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
	White Linen Drill;
Black satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Gent.'s Panama and Leghorn Hats;
Cravats and Scarfs;	Boys Straw & Panama Hats;
Spring Cassimeres;	Fine Boots and Shoes;
Tally Velvets;	Porte Monaies and Purses;
Marseilles Vestings;	Large supply Looking Glasses
California stripes & cottonades	

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Super black Grodarine Silk, 36 inches;	Muslin Skirts;
	Gossimer, Belgrade, Reef
Super black Broc. do.	Edge, Black, Bombazine,
do. col'd do. do.	and Silk Bonnets;
Plain and fancy do.	Black Silk Mourning, or superior Silk Lace Bonnens;
Green and blue Boraige;	
Fig'd and plain do.	Child Pearl Hats;
Lawns and Muslins;	do. do. do. Feathers;
Superfine Armenian do.	Swiss Trimming;
Large emb. Crape Shawls;	do. Edgings and Insertings;
Canton Crape Neck do.	Jaconet do. do;
Silk do. do.	Embroidered Cambrick Hdkfs;
French Habit Collars, worked do. morning do. [fronts;	Linen Cambrick do.;
	Swiss, Mull & Book Muslin;
Neck, Bonnet, & Cap Ribbons;	Plaid and Striped do.;
Black and col'd Kid Gloves;	Jaconet and Cambric;
do. silk Mits and do.	Bl'k, White & Col'd Cotton
Col'd " " " do.	Hose;
Cotton " " " do.	Bl'k and White Silk Hose;
Buttons, Gimp & Trimmings;	Misses White & Col'd Cot. do

A large supply of men's, women's and children's Shoes.—Together with a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING; besides a variety of other articles too numerous to mention
Also, a large supply of Cross Creek YARNS, at wholesale.
Wilmington, N. C., March 18th, 1853. 11

LIBERTY STOVE WORKS AND HOLLOW-WARE FOUNDRY, Philadelphia.
The undersigned respecfully inform the public, that having still further enlarged and improved their WORKS, and increased their facilities, they are now prepared to execute orders, for stoves, hollow-ware, &c., on the most reasonable terms. They invite the attention of SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS, to their large and extensive assortment of NEW PATTERNS, all of which have been got up at great expense, combining originality and beauty of design, durability, utility and economy in their operation, comprising the most complete and varied assortment of STOVES ever offered for sale; consisting of Liberty Air Tight Cook, for wood or coal; Complete Cook; Star Air Tight; Star Franklin; Star Radiator; Fire King Radiator; Improved Jenny Lind; Cannon Stoves; Bases; Bare Cylinders, Bar Rooms; Radiator Plates; Tea Kettles Ranges; Gas Ovens, &c., &c.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS desirous of ordering by letter, can have a list of prices sent by mail, containing drawings and descriptions of all the different varieties of stoves, &c. ABBOTT & LAWRENCE,
Feb. 25-25-6m] Brown St., above Fourth, Philadelphia.

$20 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her. She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

PINE APPLES AND LEMONS, for sale at
July WILKINSON & ESLER'S.

General Notices.

$20 REWARD.

WE will pay for the apprehension and safe delivery in any Jail, so that we can get him again, (my negro fellows SAM) Sam is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high—dark complected. He absconded a few days since, and it is supposed he will make his way back to Ashe county, N C. DORTCH & BARNES.
Georgetown, S. C., 15th July, '53 48-tf

TO TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.
THE undersigned has now completed arrangements, whereby he is enabled to convey PASSENGERS from MARLSVILLE DEPOT, on the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, to LONG CREEK, in New Hanover county. *Fare* $1, each way.
He is also prepared (with good Stables and an abundance of Provender,) to keep HORSES for any length of time.—*Price* 60 cents per day. Those who may leave Horses with him, may rest assured they will be well cared for.
In a short time, he hopes to offer some better ENTERTAINMENT for his friends and others, who may favor him with their custom, than he has heretofore given them.
A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited, as the greatest efforts will be used to give satisfaction.
A. D. BORDEAUX.
MARLSVILLE DEPOT, 12 *miles from Wilmington*, August 5, 1853. 48-tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE!
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THE following property, viz:
COMMERCIAL STEAM SAW MILL, now in complete order, lying on the opposite side of the river from and within the limits of the town of Wilmington; attached to the Mill is a Water Lot 190 feet front on the river, running back 450 feet, adjoining which is a Wharf 300 feet front, running back to the Mill Timber Pen, 750 feet on the river, 200 feet deep. NINETY ACRES OF CLEARED LAND, beginning 450 feet from the line of the Mill property, adjoining the causeway opposite the Depot of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running with the causeway to Alligator Creek, distance one half mile.
ONE HOUSE AND LOT, corner of Fourth and Nunn streets.
ONE TRACT OF LAND, lying on both sides of Jumping Run, one mile and a half from town, containing ONE THOUSAND ACRES.
TWENTY LIKELY NEGRO FELLOWS, all accustomed to Mill work. These negroes are all young and valuable.
THE BRIG KATE HEATH, 190 tons burthen, coppered and copper fastened.
Three-fourths of the New York packet schooner IRA BREWSTER.
BRIG CAPE FEAR, 200 tons burthen, 5 years old, and recently zinced.
My health being bad, and anxious to leave for the South this fall, will dispose of the above property on the most favorable terms. M. COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C., 30th July, 1853 47-tf

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.
I WOULD suggest to the traveling public visiting Charleston, not to fail in calling on our friend, James Hurst, proprietor of the Merchant's Hotel, corner of King and Society streets. The good Cherry found therein, is second to nothing but the urbanity of its host, and the uniform good and unaffected tone of its society, being open to all ranks of travelers, who, indeed, constitute the great number of geusts. There prevails, in a great degree, that freedom of action and behaviour so essentially calculated to place travelers at their ease. Joined to a splendid improvement, made by the present proprietor, there is to be found on his table all the delicacies of the season. The servants are selected by himself, and are noted for their civility and attention. In fact, you will always find Hurst particularly determined to give ease and comfort to those who may favor him with their patronage; and I think there will be none found to regret the comforts of their home. A TRAVELER.
Aug. 5, 1853. 48-3t*

$20 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber's residence, near Long Creek Bridge, on the 4th inst., his negro man SAM, aged about 28 or 29 years, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; dark complected, slick smooth skin, has a high forehead, with a small scar on the same, thick lip, white teeth, and drooping shoulders. Had on when he left, broad striped pants; shirt made of yellow homespun, with a large patent in front, and a black broadcloth cap, with a glazed front, heavy brogan shoes. He is probably lurking about Wilmington, where he has relatives. He was raised by Mr. Daniel Anderson, on the North East river, and was purchased by Mr. David Rivenbark from Mr Anderson, and afterwards bought by the subscriber from Mr. Rivenbark.
The above reward will be given for his delivery to the subscriber or for his safe confinement in New Hanover Jail.—And an additional sum of $50 will be given for evidence that will convict any white person of harboring said negro.
July 5th, 1853 260-1t—45-tf] LOTT CROOM, Jr.

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia,
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C, respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 244-tf

NOTICE.
WILL BE SOLD at the Court House in Wilmington, on the second Monday in September next, the following town lots and tracts of land, or as much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1851 and the costs of advertising:

No. of Lots.	Situation.	By whom Listed.	Am't Tax.
1	Chesnut st. continued,	Lewis Collins,	$2 65
½	Bet. Mulberry & Walnut	Neill Clark,	8 59
1	Market st. continued,	Wm. Holden,	6 53
1	Third street,	Ann Hines,	1 45
1	Front street,	Mrs. John Hill,	23 93
1	Front and Dock streets,	Est. of John Hill,	52 68
1	Third street,	Eli V. Kelly,	49 80
1	Mulberry & Red Cross streets,	Est. of Wm. C. Lord,	15 66
1	4th & Boundary street,	Wm. Morris,	45 87
1	Front street,	J. T. Morris, for children	22 50
1	Market street,	Jas. F. McRee, Jr.,	45 13
1	4th and Harnet st.,	R. Quince, Trustee,	12 90
1	Market st. continued,	do. for Mrs. Lippitt	17 45
1	Third street,	J. H. Rothwell,	67 07
1	Market st. continued,	C. H. Rhodes,	3 69
1	Market st.,	Peter Smith,	70 24
1½	East part of the town,	F. Swann, for daughter	5 56
1	Second st.,	Est. of Wm. Shaw,	24 12
1	Dock street,	Henrietta Urquhart,	59 45
1	Second street,	Mrs. Haynes Waddell,	38 27
Acres.			
550	Middle Sound District,	Mary Mott,	17 09
997	Rocky Point Dstrict,	L. H. Bowden,	5 84
1042	do. do.	John R. McLeudon,	13 34
640	do. do.	Wm. Robitzsch,	5 79
970	So. Washington Dist.	John J. Moore,	12 12
400	Caintuck District,	James M. Flinn,	3 36
150	do. do.	F. J. Pridgen,	1 24

OWEN FENNELL, late Sheriff.
Wilmington, June 15, '53 [Adv. $17 50] 253-1t—43-ts

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
THE subscribers under the amended Charter are notified that the second Instalment of 25 per cent will be due on the 20th of July, 1853. H. A. LONDON, Sec. and Trea.
June 27, 1853 42-9t

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

BOTTLING ESTABLISHMENT
R. ROBINSON, Wilmington, N. C.,
HAVING opened an establishment for the preparation and bottling of MINERAL WATER of all kinds—such as Lemon, Sarsaparilla, &c.; also, GINGER POP, and in general every description of beverages, together with a very superior article of EFFERVESCENT CIDER, is prepared to supply orders for the same to any amount at 33½ cents per dozen for the Mineral Water and Pop, and 37½ cts. per dozen for the Cider, delivered free of additional charge at any part of the town, and forwarded to any part of the country where ordered at the charge of those ordering
March 7, 1852 155-3m—27-6m

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 37-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead,	Pure;
6,000 "	"	Extra;
5,000 "	"	No. 1;
500 "	Chrome Green,	in Oil;
100 "	"	Yellow, "
500 "	Yellow Ochre,	"
500 "	Spanish Brown,	"
500 "	Venetian Red,	"

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D. DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat.* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil, &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine, (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

LIPPITT'S SPECIFIC.
For the Cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Summer Complaints.
In presenting this justly celebrated Medicine to the public, we make no rash assertions of its efficacy, nor is any hope held out to the afflicted which facts do not warrant.
This remedy having been, for years, used in this place, for the cure of the above diseases and those appertaining to the same class, the proprietor has been induced to offer it on a more extensive scale, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. I have never known it to fail when the directions have been strictly adhered to.
Many *useless nostrums* have been palmed upon the public, and I hesitated for some time, until thoroughly convinced of its efficacy.

CERTIFICATES.
Extract of a letter received from S. J. Carroll.
BALTIMORE, January 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have no hesitation in saying that your Specific is one of *the best Medicines extant for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.* You possibly may recollect my case; if it has escaped your memory I will give you briefly the facts. I had tried every thing that I had seen used, but with little success. And after using enough to start twenty-five Homeopathic M. D.'s, I began to despair, when you kindly offered me your invaluable Medicine, which cured me effectually. Yours truly,
J. S. CARROLL.
WILMINGTON, N. C., August 14th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.,—Dear Sir:—I have used your Specific in two cases in my family for Dysentery. In one 4 pap-spoonfuls effected a complete cure—in the other, three had the like effect. Respectfully, &c.,
THOS. LORING, *Ed. Commercial.*
HARRELL'S STORE, New Hanover county, N. C., October 10th, 1851.
WM. H. LIPPITT, Esq.—
Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I state that I have used your Specific for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., and have found it to produce the desired effect in every case I used it, after the usual remedies have failed. I recommend it with confidence to the public. Respectfully, &c.,
J. B. SEAVEY, M. D.
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 26th, 1851.—MR. WM. H. LIPPITT,—Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the wonderful effects of your Medicine for curing Diarrhœa or Bowel complaint, as I am satisfied it was the means, under God, of saving the life, first of my Child and then of my Brother.—As my Brother was given up by two of the most eminent Physicians in this place, Drs. Richardson and Gregg, and when I consulted the latter as to the propriety of trying it on him so low, he said I might to satisfy myself that I had left nothing untried, but he did not think that Medicine would be of any use to him. But thank God he was mistaken, as we saw the salutary effects in 24 hours, and in ten days he was able to be out of bed. I remain yours, very truly and gratefully,
WM. BAILEY.
Prepared and sold by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist, N. E. Corner Front and Market street, Wilmington, N. C.
A liberal discount will be made to Dealers.
May 13th, 1853 36-6m

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, gives strength to the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kin

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 19, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

The Pacific Railroad Scheme.

Our Whig friends seem much exercised upon this subject. They appear very greatly rejoiced indeed at the idea of a want of harmony in the Democratic party; and also at what they are pleased to consider a coming over to the Whig policy thereupon. All this we think premature. It is too much in the fashion of drowning men catching at straws, or anything else inefficient and incapable of sustaining their weight. We have no idea that there will be any division or split between the President and the State-Rights Democrats upon it, because we have no idea that the President will propose the construction of this Road directly by the General Government. Some scheme may, perhaps, be devised and brought forward whereby the influence of the General Government may be cast in favor of the construction of a highway to the Pacific, by the grant of the right of way and other means fairly and properly within its jurisdiction, and in the exercise of its proprietory rights over the public lands, through which it may pass. But its construction by funds drawn out of the United States Treasury, and the erection thereby of a great government-controlled corporation, with its hordes of employees and officers, and means of corruption is quite another matter. If there be a surplus in the Treasury let our debts be paid. If more than enough revenue be collected let the taxes be reduced, and the money be allowed to remain in the hands of the tax-paying people, who can apply it to what purpose they choose. If they want a Pacific Rail Road they will build it, and Congress will give it all the encouragement and assistance it properly and fairly can. Festal occasions, like that upon which Secretary DAVIS delivered his speech at Philadelphia, are hardly the times for the careful elimination of great and comprehensive projects, and we must confess that the accounts of such jubilations are among the last things read, and the first things forgotten by us, in our endeavors to arrive at the actual position of parties, men or measures. The scheme, plan or extent of encouragement which the Executive may recommend to be given to such a project as a Pacific Railroad should be known before they are, or can be criticised. We have no doubt, that when the time arrives for the communication of such plan to Congress, it will be found that much powder has been wasted. As for what the Washington Union may say or do, that is none of our business. The Union, we presume, is responsible for its own course. Certainly, *nobody else is for it.* We will publish Mr. DAVIS' speech in a day or two, and shall certainly, at our earliest convenience, give our views plainly and fully.

Mississippi.—An Elective Judiciary.

The Supreme Judicial Tribunal of the State of Mississippi, has recently decided that the State is bound to pay the Union Bank Bonds; and that no action of the Legislature, or vote of the people, can affect the question. This decision is highly important and gratifying, as being an important step towards wiping off the stain of repudiation, which has hung around the name of Mississippi, and weighed like an incubus upon its credit, retarding the progress of its public works, whether State or corporate, at the same time that it affords proud evidence of the ultimate honesty and ability of all the States to meet their obligations, even in cases where they have been cheated by their agents, and have received no just equivalent for the debt incurred.

But there is another aspect of the case equally worthy of note. This decision, directly at variance with a recent vote of the people of Mississippi, is made by judges directly elected by that people, and dependent upon them for re-election; and, in this point of view, it is even more gratifying than in any other. It goes far to prove the honesty and independence of an elective judiciary—a system which, sooner or later, must become universal throughout the Union, and we feel confident that the course of these high-minded men, unswerved by popular feeling or the hope of popularity or the fear of the reverse, will be fully approved and sustained by the voice of those against whose apparent interests it might seem to militate. We are not now urging the election of Judges by the people, but, feeling, as all must feel, that to this complexion we are bound to come at last, we cannot but be gratified by this proof of the independent working of our own future system.

SLIGHTLY WARLIKE.—The news by the Humboldt seems to indicate anything but a settlement of the difficulties in the East of Europe, and confirm, to some extent at least, the suspicion that Russia never had any sincere desire for peace, but was simply trying to gain sufficient time by negotiation to enable her to complete her arrangements, and strengthen her position. The thing must soon come to a point for peace or war. The piece translated from the Paris *Seicle*, which we publish to-day, also looks more like decision.

The Pestilence in New Orleans.

The New Orleans papers estimate the present population of their city at ninety thousand, of which one-third are, or were unacclimated. About one thousand a week have died for the last few weeks, while about five thousand have been attacked weekly, not more than one out of five dying. They think that the disease must abate or die out by the last week of the present month, since by that time, at the present rate, every unacclimated person in the city will have gone through the experiment of death or recovery, and so the fever will fail for want of food.

A very able writer in the Delta says that this visitation has proved more conclusively than ever that white men cannot stand exposure to the sun in the low countries of the South, and that negro labor is absolutely indispensable to the cultivation of the soil, or the performance of any out-door drugery.—Negroes, or white men who can take it easily and without exposure, are hardly known to take the fever; the deaths occur among white working men, whose avocations force them to go about in the sun of the mid-day and in the dews of the evening. The reporters of newspapers have been very severely dealt with.

DANGEROUS.—We saw him go on—he went on the cars, and we feel certain of hearing from some accident North of us. The train will be sure to run off—he will fool the locomotive, for when he intends to look straight ahead anybody would think he was looking to one side. So will the locomotive, and big iron baby that it is will follow the direction, and break its own cylinder and smoke-stack and half the passengers' necks or noses. No cross-eyed or squinting man ought to be allowed near the iron horse, without blinds and green spectacles. Them's our sentiments.

CLINGMAN'S DISTRICT.—Returns, official and reported, from eleven of the fourteen Counties in the Mountain District show a majority of 2,499 for Clingman over Gaither. The remaining three Counties will not materially effect the result, being quite as likely to swell the majority as to reduce it.

☞Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, and the other fire-proof "Hebraw Children," ain't it hot—don't it swinge and swizzle, boil and parboil every thing terrestrial,—don't everybody rejoice in the Thomsonian practice, and indulge in a vapor-bath of their own making? Don't dogs hang out their tongues, and flies multiply exceedingly upon their corporeal periphery? It is even said that that chilly gentleman, the devil, can leave his own torrid regions, and walk about without an overcoat, and not catch cold. Goodness gracious!—gracious goodness! what a time to sit down and try to write editorials! Awful.

We have an idea,—a rare thing these hot days,—and lest it should melt down with the heat, we will even put it upon paper. Why can't the world, and the people in it, all be re-moddled, physically speaking? Why can't they, in their semi-fluid state, be put into a mould, and pressed out like bricks, into any desirable form, and kept that way until cold weather? Now, there's BURR, and some others, any change would be for the better, and even the present writer might, he candidly confesses, be somewhat benefitted. Let the thing be tried. *Fiat experimentum in corpore vili.* Fix off, experimentally, all the runaway niggers that may be caught. Shape and smooth *them* out—then turn to the Editors, beginning with BURR and HOLDEN, and all that sort of persons, and put *them* through, and then our venerable physmahogany may come in for its share.—Let it be tried, by all means, before folks congeal and become solid. Some progress may be made in science and the fine arts.—*Daily Journal, 15th inst.*

Another Railroad Murder.

Another wholesale destruction of human life was effected on the Providence and Worcester Railroad at eight o'clock on the morning of the 12th instant, when the up and down trains met at full speed near a place called Valley Falls, and a most terrific collision ensued, resulting in the death of some twenty persons killed on the spot and a large number wounded, many of them fatally. The down train was filled with excursionists from various manufacturing towns, going to Providence. The up train was the regular one from Providence to Worcester. The collision is said to have occurred from a difference of *two minutes* in the time of the watches of the Conductors.

The fact is becoming more apparent every day that as travel and population and business increases upon Railroad lines between our great cities, a single track is insufficient for the safe transaction of such business. Upon a double track no head and head collision *could* occur—none ever *do* in England, where all the Roads are double track, and in our country such collisions are becoming matters of daily occurrence, upon every Road traversed by more than one or two trains a day. We hope to see the time when every road in the country will be laid with a double track, and the expenditure be justified by their receipts. Some of the fast and crowded lines, centering in N. York, must be so laid shortly, or men will travel over them at the imminent peril of their lives.

High Appreciation.—All Sleepy-dom Awake.

Our cotemporary of the Cheraw (S. C.) Gazette, generally a good, easy, quiet, good-natured, behind-the-age sort of a sheet, took it into its good and wise head, to thrust its ear into the affairs of this North Carolina District, and find fault with the Democratic presses thereof, for pursuing a course which they deemed proper and necessary in the discharge of their duty in the last election for members of Congress. Forthwith, or, rather, in some weeks after, as soon as the idea reached them, and they got the cue, the good old Whig conestogas of the West are re-publishing, no doubt at second hand, the remarks of the Gazette, which they pronounce a "very able Democratic Journal," although never aware of its existence before. The Greensborough Patriot has just got along with it this week. Go it, old Drowsy—tweak your nose, and keep your eyes open.

ANOTHER PROOF OF STRENGTH—OVER THE LEFT.—As a further proof of the *overwhelming strength* of the Land Distribution issue, we may refer to the recent result of the Congressional election in the sixth District, between BOYD, Democrat, and PURYEAR, Whig. In this District, Gen. SCOTT obtained a majority of 1,061 votes, and the SCOTT ticket was not very popular in the counties composing it. Now, it turns out that PURYEAR, taking, of course, the distribution ground, obtains a majority of 389, being a falling off of almost seven hundred. A tremendously and overwhelmingly popular, powerful and most irresistible issue—this of the public lands has proved itself. A little more of such popularity, and every Whig in the State would have been defeated. Gee—hup—hobby-horse!

SENATOR DOUGLAS.—An item of European news, stating that a distinguished American Senator had formally joined the Catholic Church at Rome, has given rise to the supposition that Senator DOUGLAS had done so, he being the only American Senator now in Europe. It turns out that the person who joined is not a Senator, but a member of the House of Representatives, Hon. J. R. CHANDLER, of Philadelphia, whose wife and family are Catholics, and who has long been so himself in fact, although not formally.

A NEW USE FOR PINE.—The *Courier Des Etats Unis*, French paper published at New York, says that a Mr. GRAS DEGOERSDORF, near Warnebrunne, in Germany, recently presented to the Society of Natural Sciences, of Bonn, specimens of paper and pasteboard, made of the wood of pine. The process is still kept a secret, although it is understood that the wood is pounded and bruised to a white paste by hammers, then bleached with chlorine, and put into a tub, where it undergoes the same process as ordinary pulp. The quality of this paper is said to be equal to that of the article manufactured from rags, either for printing or writing purposes. We presume that it is the white pine which is thus used, as it is stated that the older trees become unfitted by being too resinous, an objection which would apply to pitch pine of any age.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.—Democratic paper from the 7th District—"CRAIGE 's elected. Hallelujah! Hurrah!" Whig paper from same—"OSBORNE 's beat. Anathema! Boo-hoo!" And that is all the news and a fair specimen of the state of things.—Everybody is trying to keep cool.

A QUEER NOTION.—An exchange paper says that there is a benevolent gentleman in Boston who gives twenty-five cents for religious purposes every time he swears! He has already d——d a new steeple on the Presbyterian Church, and is now engaged in "cussing up" a donation to the Home Missionary Society.

Official Vote of the Third Congressional District.

COUNTIES.	ASHE.	LEAK.
Robeson	596	498
Cumberland	919	697
Richmond	46	626
Sampson	552	628
Duplin	993	185
Columbus	491	104
New Hanover	1247	213
Brunswick	222	142
Bladen	454	238
	5520	3251
	3251	
ASHE'S majority	2269	

We learn that the Steamer Chatham, running to the Cape Fear Line, running between this place and Fayetteville, burst one of her boilers on Saturday last, when about thirty miles below Fayetteville, on her way down. She sank in seven feet water. A negro fireman was killed by the bursting of the boiler. The Captain was knocked overboard and another person slightly injured. Loss not known. We presume the Chatham can be raised and put again in order.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have allotted the Circuits among themselves, as follows, viz:

Edenton	Judge Ellis,
Newbern	" Bailey,
Raleigh	" Manly,
Hillsboro'	" Saunders,
Wilmington	" Settle,
Salisbury	" Dick,
Morganton	" Caldwell,

On the arrival of the ship *Susan G. Owens*, Capt. Michaels, at this port from Liverpool on Friday last, it was ascertained that one of the crew, by the name of Timothy Huro, had died at sea on the morning of the 5th July, under circumstances which seemed to indicate that violence had been used towards him. An investigation of the affair was accordingly commenced, and yesterday, we understand, the testimony of the third mate, the majority of the crew and several of the passengers, which had been taken with great care by J. A. Gyles, Esq., one of the Magistrates for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael's, and R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., the U. S. Commissioner, induced these gentlemen to commit Divid H Norton, first mate of the ship to answer the charge of murder, and to issue warrants for the arrest, on a similar charge, of Benjamin Jinks, the second mate, against whom we learn the evidence is very strong, and tends to prove that he was the perpetrator of the act that caused the death of the deceased. Capt. Anthony Michaels was also held to bail in the sum of $2000, to appear and answer at the next session of the District Court of the United States for South Carolina to a charge of having been an accessory after the fact to the said murder.

In the present state of the proceedings, it would be improper for us to indulge in any comments, but we may perhaps be permitted to express the opinion that when the trial takes place, it will be found that if Capt. Michaels has erred in the premises, the error proceeded from a mistaken view of what his course should have been, and not from a deliberate desire to evade the law.—*Charleston Courier, 16th inst.*

T. D. Condy, Esq, United States Marshal for the District of S. C., arrived here yesterday morning, on business connected with this matter. From all accounts it is very atrocious business. We trust that some clue to JINKS may be discovered leading to his arrest, but at present the chances seem bad.

PICTORIALS.—Gleason's and Barnum's Pictorials are on our table, from Whitaker's. Price 6¼ cents. Many illustrations of the Crystal Palace in both.

CLOSE WORK.—The election in STANTON'S District in Tennessee, must have been a very close one.—First, it was announced that F. P. STANTON was re-elected to Congress. The next news was, that his Whig competitor had beaten him by seven votes; and now we find in the Washington Union of yesterday, an announcement that that paper has just received a dispatch from two of the most reliable gentlemen at Memphis, stating that Mr. STANTON is elected by a majority of two votes. Every vote counts these times.

Important from China—Amoy taken by the Rebels.

A despatch received at Liverpool, from London, just before the sailing of the Africa, announces that the Chinese rebels had captured Amoy on the 19th of May, after a severe fight. They are said to be most friendly to foreigners, and protected the factories and British consulate. They profess a desire to trade in all articles except opium. Any decisive success on the part of the rebels in the North, it is supposed, would apparently cause a general rise, and lead to a convulsion of the empire. An attempt to re-take Amoy had failed. Amoy is a commercial city and seaport on an island of the same name, 320 miles E. N. E. of Canton; it contains 250,000 inhabitants, and was well fortified with works during the war with England.

Canton was quiet. Trade going on as usual.—Teas were coming down from the interior. Business transactions were, however, small. Goods of all kinds were cheap. Freights were expected to be high for first teas. At Shanghae business was trifling. Teas were expected to rule high.

MORE ABOUT KOSSTA.—There seems to have been a potent reason for Captain Ingraham's readiness in acceding to the arrangement which placed Kossta in charge of the French Consul, instead of insisting on his unconditional restoration to liberty. Private letters from Smyrna, says the Washington Republic, written by eye-witnesses of the entire transactions, state that when the hour arrived at which Captain Ingraham was expected to commence his attack, Kossta was placed in a conspicuous position on the deck of the Austrian; the muzzels of two loaded muskets were placed to his head, and Captain Ingraham was given to understand that the man's brains would be blown out simultaneously with the fire of the first gun from the St. Louis. Captain Ingraham's object was to save the life of the poor fellow, and he acceded to the proposition which secured that end.

The Progress of the Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 14, 8 P. M.—The total number of deaths in New Orleans last week were 1,500, of which 1,230 were from yellow fever. On Sunday 200 died from the epidemic.

The Post Office Department have recently decided that under the law of 1852, a subscriber residing in the county in which a paper may be printed and published is entitled to receive it through the mails free of postage from the postoffice within the delivery of which he may reside, even though that office may be situated without the limits of the county aforesaid.

The amount of Hemp raised in the Western States as near as can be ascertained, is 29,000 tons per annum; of this, Kentucky raises 15,000 tons, and Missouri 10,000. Kentucky alone is capable of producing 100,000 tons per annum.

TEMPERANCE FURLOUGH.—The opinion seems to prevail in Emmittsburg, Maryland, that the fatal disease of that place is owing to the improper condition of the water. The Frederick Citizen says, "that in consequence of the above opinion and the belief which is entertained that *brandy* is beneficial, the temperance societies of that place have granted their members a *furlough* for such a length of time as the use of brandy is deemed beneficial to health."

A HOTEL.—Some idea of the expenses attending upon a large hotel may be gathered from the following, from a correspondent of the New Bedford *Standard*, who writes about the United States Hotel in Boston:

"The hotel occupies 30,000 square feet of ground, has 280 rooms, easy accommodations for 550 persons, and capable of lodging and boarding 800.—There are 130 male and female employees divided into a dozen different departments, each having a responsible head—such as dining, rotundary, office, porter, kitchen, baker, &c.

"The amount of food daily consumed is enormous; 400 pounds of animal food, 600 pounds of flour, 100 pounds of butter, 100 dozen hens' eggs, 6 bushels of potatoes, and 50 gallons of milk. The asparagus for one Sabbath cost $40! Lights cost nearly $6,000 per annum. Water spouts into almost every room in the house, at an expense to the landlord of $300 per year. To cook all this food and keep so many persons warm, it takes 600 tons of coal, 75 cords of wood, $1,000 worth of charcoal."

A French journal recently made the following affectionate allusion to England, apropos of the Eastern complication: "If only Russia and England were concerned in the question, if war were to be confined to these powers, we should easily reconcile ourselves to it. We should even feel some joy to see these two nations at war, and in this duel our wishes would not be on the side of England, for her mercantile asperity is more odious to us than the ambition of Russia. But the war in question is not a private, but a general and interminable war." It is a remarkable, comments the London *Examiner*, that this friendly sentiment appears in a journal devoted to the Orleans family; and wherever the cause of that house is espoused is found the most malignant feeling towards this country.

[illegible] the Edenton and Morehead [illegible] the latter the triumph of the [illegible] a cause of congratulation to every [illegible] and especially to us, on account of [illegible] tions in by-gone days. This district, represented in part by Gen Dockery in the last Congress, has been for years groaning under whig dynasty. In the presidential election it gave a majority of 199 votes to Gen. Scott. The whigs had determined to carry it for Congress. Their candidate, James W. Osborne, esq., was the acknowledged head of their party—a most able advocate, a firm and consistent party man, well-informed statesman, and most eloquent speaker. He had, too, the merit of being a victim of proscription, having been recently removed from the superintendency of the mint at Charlotte. Under all these circumstances, the gallant Craige entered the canvass. With untiring diligence he visited every part of the district, and boldly discussed the questions of the day with an ability unsurpassed, particularly on the question of the distribution of the public lands, which appears to have given our friends in North Carolina much trouble. We received yesterday the official result, and we compare it with the vote of last fall for reference:

	Pierce.	Scott.	Craige.	Osborne.
Anson	369	992	218	928
Cabarrus	371	642	447	776
Lincoln	...	...	484	297
Catawba	1418	621	746	274
Gaston	...	...	722	150
Mecklenburg	1115	680	872	636
Union	...	...	220 maj.	
Rowan	672	836	879	825
Stanly	58	714	62	870
Cleaveland	498	211	826	410
	4497	4696	5476	5166
		4497	5166	
Scott's majority		199	310 Craige's m.	

Mr. Craige's vote in the county of his residence and birth is most flattering. For the first time in many years, has Rowan given a democratic majority; she now resumes her proper position, which she has occupied in by-gone days, chiefly by the energy and eloquence of her favorite son. We have reason to predict for Mr. Craige a brillant career in Congress. In the prime of life, with some parliamentary experience in the councils of his native State, with cultivated mind, well stored with the learning and the political history of the age, he will prove a most valuable acquisition to the councils of the nation, and a most useful representative to "the good old North State." This vote proves that in him the measures of the administration have had an able advocate, and that Gen. Pierce's friends are increasing in the South.

From the Washington Union.

Party Conventions.

No one who has watched the course of party contests for a few years past can have failed to discover that conventions for the purposes of party organization have ceased to command that respect which was formerly paid to their action. The reason of this is apparent: conventions were resorted to originally to ascertain the will of a majority of the party, and in that result it was the law of the party that all should acquiesce. It is not to be denied that in too many instances they have been made the instruments of defeating the will of the majority, and it is this fact which has detracted from the weight of authority which they were intended to exert. A party cannot maintain its strength without union in its ranks, and as long as conventions are gotten up with fairness, and are made to reflect honestly the will of a majority, they are probably the most efficient mode of securing concert and unity of action. Reform in this branch of party organization is essential, and we are glad to see that it is beginning to receive attention. The following remarks by the St Louis Democrat have suggested the foregoing reflections:

"Conventions, however, have lost their authority by reason of the usurpations and corruptions which of late years characterized them. The democracy have condemned them as a usage of the party, but in so doing had no intention of relaxing party discipline and giving license to disorgonizers. They expected that all democrats would cheerfully submit to the will of the majority in whatever manner expressed. Such a requirement was reasonable enough, though the majority should continue to use the convention system until a better was provided—But we were sorry to perceive that there were some democrats ready to take advantage of the first pretext, however fallacious, to disregard the will of the majority. They argued that if conventions were had, it was a virtue to expose them even against the wishes of the party, although they could accomplish no good thereby. Their real object was of course to vent their spite because they were not nominated; but they thought that those who themselves opposed conventions could not denounce them for the course they had chosen to pursue. They kept out of view the fact that they were doing their utmost to defeat their party under the pretence of opposition to conventions. If this example can be justified, then we will have independent democratic candidates in every election that succeeds, and the party consequently defeated. The only mode of making nominations, aside from conventions, and the one we prefer is to open a poll in every ward and precinct, and let the nomination be by a vote of the party."

THE STEAM FRIGATE PRINCETON.—The N. Hampshire correspondent of the New York Herald lets off the following broadside at that opprobium of modern science and navigation, the Steam Frigate Princeton:

In a previous communication, I informed you that the Princeton, in her run from Norfolk here, under all the steam her boilers could generate, and with every stitch of canvass spread to a fine breeze on the quarter, in a sea so tranquil that the three wise men of Gotham might have safely embarked in their bowl, could not attain a greater speed than six knots per hour.

But to the Fishing Banks she must go, "gaiters or no gaiters," as the flag ship of the special tomcod and chowder fleet, to scour the ocean with a fish kettle at her main, instead of a broom, and the zodiacal sign of pisces at her fore, in place of "free trade and sailors' rights," to compete with the Devastation flag at bowls, with icebergs, and with her friction guns propagate the creed of Young America and manifest destiny. They ta k too of sending her to China as Mr. Walker's yacht. Why, sir, before she reached there, the youngest boy on board of her would be a gray-headed man, the biography of the Commissioner become a dusty to me, and the Tartar and Pierce dynasties exist only in history or tradition. Far better send her to get deep sea soundings in the Maelstrom, search for Sir John Franklin, catch the wandering Jew, or find Prester John—better to convert her boilers into fish pots, her sails into awnings, and her quarter-deck into a ball-room whereon her gallant officers might trip it lightly with the belles of the provinces, in quadrilles, mackerel mazourkas, and gudgeon gallopades. The prayer of the church, will, it is hoped, be offered for the preservation and safe return of this skimmer of the seas, and sincerely do we trust that she will bring to Barnum the bones of one Captain Bold, of Halifax, fishing for health and happiness.

THE POLICY OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis says that great apprehensions have been felt in Paris lest Bonaparte should adopt one of those sudden and violent resolutions, for which he is remarkable, and put an end at once to all propositions of peace. He has been very restless on account of the dilatory proceedings of the English ministry—and very much dissatisfied at the aggressive movements of Russia, Count Nesselrode's note declaring that the Danubian occupation was induced by the advance of the English and French fleets, and would not be relinquished until those fleets retire from the Ægean, inflamed him still more. If this Russian pretension that the waters of the Ægean are not free, be allowed, she will not only have bullied France and England, but gained a point more important to her future designs than the occupation of the Provinces.

SECURITY AGAINST RAILROAD ACCIDETS.—The N. Y. Mirror, in view of the frequency of railroad accidents, recommends that the Legislature of every State grant no further railroad charters without providing that each and every road shall be built with a double track, the rails and construction of which to be subjected to a thorough inspection by a competent commission, and its engines, car wheels, &c., put to a right test—as rigid as Government ordnance is subject to before use—before a road can go into operation. It should be further provided that all rail tracks should be securely fenced in to prevent animals from [illegible]

[illegible] following is a communication which appeared in the Chicago Press:

Seeing there have been a number of explosions of steam boilers during the last year, and hearing builders of boilers censured without any just cause whatever, (in our estimation,) it has led me to think that the public, as a general thing, do not properly understand the occasion of explosion. It is a subject that I have made my study for the last ten years; and during the time I have made a number or experiments to convince myself of the cause of explosions. My first experiment was with a small round boiler, 18 inches diameter, 3 feet long, made of the best of iron, one-fourth of an inch thick, with two three-inch flues. I set the boiler the same as high-pressure boilers are usually set; my safety valve was so arranged that steam would blow off at a pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch. Everything being arranged, I started my fires and got up steam until it commenced blowing off. At that time I stopped my pumps, but kept up my fires until I had boiled all the water out of the boiler.—Then I let the boiler get cold.

I filled it again with cold water, after corking it over, and got up steam—the same pressure as before. At that time I stopped my pumps until the water was down below the gauge cocks. I then left my boiler with a good fire under it for eight minutes; at the expiration of that time I started the pumps, and in less than one minute the boiler exploded.

At another time, I built a small locomotive boiler, with sixteen one-and-a-half inch flues, and I exploded it the same as the round boiler.

Since I made those experiments I have come to the conclusion that there is but one thing that causes a boiler to explode, and that is by letting the water get down so low in the boiler that the tops of the flues get hot, and then commence pumping water in the boiler, and as soon as the water rises on the hot iron that has been exposed to the heat, the boiler explodes. The bursting of a boiler by direct pressure will seldom do but little damage, for it will give way in the weakest place.

The cause of a boiler flue collapsing, as a general thing, is that the water is permitted to get so low in the boiler, and the flue getting hot, weakening the iron, and the pressure of steam on the flue forces the top of the flue down, when they are very liable to break, as they did on the steamboat Forest City, on Lake Erie, June 12th, 1842. As soon as the Forest City arrived at Detroit, I examined her boilers, and also at different times when she was under repairs, and she had every appearance of the water being low at that time, and it is my opinion if they had commenced pumping water in her boiler five minutes before the flue collapsed, the boiler would have exploded the same as the boiler in Hague street, New York, the steam tug Eclipse, and many others that I have examined.

Curvature on Railroads.

The every day accidents upon railroads call for prompt investigation. In the last article I endeavored to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that curvature is the cause, and I knew the proportion that accidents upon curves and straight lines bear to one another.

It would seem that railroad companies are governed by grade in their locations, omitting the most essential point in railroad building, *namely, curvature.* One degree curve, or 5,130 feet radius, offers as much resistance to a train as a grade of 10 feet to the mile. Two degrees equal 15 feet; 3 degrees equal 20 feet; 4 degrees equal 25 feet; 5 degrees equal 30 feet; 6 degrees equal 35 feet—that is, if a 6 degree curve be located upon a level, it offers the same resistence to a train as would a grade of 35 feet to the mile, on a straight line.

We seem to have arrived at a point in railroad building when some system is called for. Why will not the Legislature fix upon some limit? Why will thousands and millions be expended upon curved roads, when they are certain to be useless in ten years from this time, or perhaps sooner? The intelligence of the age will not allow such things to exist for any length of time. I may be answered straight roads would cost too much. If companies can not build straight roads, they have begun too soon; and if communities want railroads, they should either build them straight, or wait until they have the funds to do so. Companies are apt to conclude that if they have got good grades, they are all right. Take a forty feet grade, for instance; let this grade be located upon a curve of 6 degrees, or 855 feet radius, and it will offer the same resistance as a grade of 75 feet; and in passing from the straight portion to the curve passengers will experience a shock in proportion to the speed at which the train may be going. Even the 75 feet grade would be a better location. On every curve the wheels impinge upon the rails, thereby causing a rocking motion; and upon curves of small radit, under 2000 feet, it is dangerous to life and property for many reasons, whereas the straight line can never have a competitor.

But why will directors continue this crooked system? How large a dividend will dry the widow's tear? or create a heart? or solace the woe of one railroad accident? But the papers will state that it happened upon a curve; the engineer (and of course the company,) was not to blame; or, in fact, nobody was to blame. What consolation is that for the widow, the brother, sister or lover, who may be deprived of the loved one? Away, then, with the crooked system—it is getting old. The straight lines, and the straight lines only, will do.

Railroad Record.

Malaria on Rice Plantations.

"There is a time for everything. Winter is the time to enjoy the luxuries of the rice plantation. The summer malaria of the irrigated fields is a deadly poison nightly infused through the atmosphere, *fatal to all unacclimated whites who breathe it*; even those few (chiefly families of overseers) who have been brought up in it, are generally feeble and of weak constitution. As to the degree of danger to others, 'I would as soon stand fifty feet from the best Kentucky riflemen, and be shot at, as to spend a night on my plantation in summer,' said a Charleston gentleman.—Two instances of the deadly work it sometimes does were also mentioned to me. A party of six ladies and gentlemen went out of town to spend a day at the mansion of a rice planter, on an island. By an accident to their boat their return in the afternoon was interrupted, and they went back and shut themselves within the house, had fires made, which they sat around all night, and took every other precaution to guard against the miasma. Nevertheless, *four of them died* from its effects, within a week, and the other two suffered severely.

"Two brothers owned a plantation on which they had spent the winter, one of them, as summer approached, was careful to go to another residence every night; the other delayed to do so until it was too late. One morning he was found to be ill; a physician could not be procured until late in the afternoon by which time his recovery was hopeless. The sick man besought his brother not to hazard his own life by remaining with him, and he was obliged, before the sun set, to take a last farewell, and leave him with the servants in whose care in the course of the night he died.

"Negroes, although they do not enjoy as good health on the rice plantations as elsewhere are not subject to this fatal local fever. The malaria seems to be more deadly in South Carolina than in Georgia. Except during the summer and the early autumn months, the rice plantations are very healthy, and the climate of the country in which they are situated, as I experienced it, is most delightful; sufficiently mild to permit one to dress lightly, and not requiring close apartments for even sedentary occupation, and sufficiently cool not to occasion lassitude of early fatigue, even in vigorous exercise."

DECISION IN A LIQUOR CASE.—Judge Manchester, of Providence, has decided that where a person goes into a place and drinks liquor for the purpose of becoming a witness in court against the establishment where the purchase is made, such testimony is not legal. A Mr. Keeffe had been on trial for selling liquor. The judge after reviewing the case in detail, said that upon every principle of law, no man should be convicted of crime upon the uncorroborated testimony of a man who would go upon the stand and swear exultingly that he had induced the defendant to commit the crime for the purpose of having an opportunity to swear against him—that it took away the safeguard which the law had thrown around the citizen for his protection, and the security of a fair and impartial trial when accused of crime. He adjudged the defendant not guilty, and ordered him to be discharged. Judge Manchester did just as he should have done. The professed temperance man who is mean enough to prowl around a rum-shop, and drink liquor from the hands of the person who sells it to him in good faith, for the purpose of testifying against him, deserves to be defeated and pointed at.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—*Will it Pay?*—Some of the New York papers are discussing the question whether the Crystal Palace will pay as a speculation. One of them founds an opinion adverse to its pecuniary profit on the following grounds, which may or may not be correct:

The structure cost $500,000, while the cost of keeping things in order runs away with $1,500 per week more. The receipts thus far have averaged about $8.000 per week. Should these receipts continue till the grant of the ground expires two years from last May, the stockholders will be treated to the following exhibit: Cost of building, $500.000; weekly expenses for 104 weeks, at $1,500 per week, $156,000; two years' interest on first cost of building, $70.000; total outgoes, $726,000 Income:—104 weeks' receipts, at $8,000 per week, $832.000; value of building at expiration of the show, $50.000—whole amount of receipts $882.000. From this deduct the expenditures, $726,000, and we have a balance of $156,000 as the net profits of the exhibition. But what right have we to suppose that the receipts will average any such sum as we have fixed upon? For the first six months the receipts may equal not only $8.000, but go beyond it; but what will the succeeding six months do? In all probability not over $3.000 per week. By December next the foreign contributions will commence leaving for home, and with their departure will go some of the leading attractions of the exhibition. Now if the second six months pay in $3.000 per week, what are we to expect from the second year? Barely enough to pay current expenses.

Alarming Effects of the Excessive Heat.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.—Up to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, no less than 30 deaths were reported at the Coroners' office; of these, upwards of 20 were caused by the excessive heat of the weather. The Coroners were busily engaged during the day in holding inquisitions upon the bodies of those who died on Thursday. Many inquisitions will have to be deferred until to-day.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 13.—There were about 200 deaths from Yellow Fever in New-Orleans on Friday.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS SUFFERERS.—BALTIMORE, August 14.—The contributions at New-York for the sufferers from the epidemic at New-Orleans have amounted to $20,000; at Philadelphia to $9.000, and at Baltimore to $6,000.

A STRONG TEAM.—There are one hundred and forty-one locomotives now in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. The Wheeling Gazette says that if hitched together they would form a train over a mile long, and present the most imposing spectacle of the age. Several of them are capacitated to run eighty miles per hour.

THE CHINESE ARMY.—Travellers agree in describing the Chinese army as one of the most extraordinary things in the world, and that the most faithful description cannot convey an adequate idea of the Celestial warriors, pig tails, fans and all.

"The year of my arrival in China," says M. Paul Perney, Apostolic Missionary to Toris Tcheers, "the Mahommedans of Yun-Nan, a numerous party, turned out en masse to oppose the authority of the Mandarins. For the purpose of reducing them to order the Government General in-Chief hastily called to his aid the military of the province, uniformly placed under his jurisdiction. I witnessed a grand corps of auxiliaries with the General-in-Chief. The latter was in a very elegant litter, carried on the shoulders of men. His troops marched in the greatest imaginable disorder, like a band of real brigands. Each soldier carried through and through his umbrella and his lantern, which gave the expedition quite an indescribable look. This army, without discipline and without experience, would be destroyed by a single one of our battalions, without the latter receiving a single scratch. A European soldier can burn at least twenty cartridges while a Chinaman would be firing one shot. This is not all. When the guns are loaded he who holds the musket turns back his head, while somebody else applies the match."

The Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company are about extending their road from Petersburg to Richmond, Va.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS SUFFERERS.—On the 1st of July the corner-stone of the "United States Marine Hospital" was laid at Honolulu, on Rincon Point. The site of the building is on a commanding eminence, facing the harbor, affording a fine view of the city. It will be a brick edifice, 182 feet long and 86 feet wide, in the Grecian style of architecture and with all the modern improvements. The contract for its erection was at a cost of $185.000, and Congress appropriated $200.000 for that purpose. In Honolulu a library association, reading-room, two engine companies, a hook and ladder company, a cavalry company, and an artillery corps have been organized. The latter is styled the First Hawaiian Guard, composed of foreigners, and commanded by Capt. A. J. McDuffie, formerly of Philadelphia. It is described as being finely equipped and well disciplined, and numbering sixty men, rank and file. The foreign population of Honolulu amounts to 2,000, of which 1,700 are Americans. In all the islands of the group there are said to be about 3,000 Americans.

Later from Europe—Arrival of the Steamer Humboldt.

NEW YORK, August 15th.—The steamer Humboldt arrived this evening from Southampton and Havre, bringing 186 passengers and Liverpool dates of the 3d inst. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Glasgow at Greenock on the 30th ult.

Among the Humboldt's passengers is S. G. Goodrich, late Consul at Paris.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Eastern question wears a less favorable aspect. It was feared that the Emperor of Russia would decline to withdraw his forces from the principalities, as stipulated in the propositions of the Three Powers. The English and French fleets would, in that case, be ordered to pass the Dardanelles, and a peaceful settlement of the dispute greatly jeoparded.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, July 20th, states that the Porte and the representatives of the great powers had accepted the proposition of the Austrian minister, which arranged that the English and French fleets should withdraw from Besica Bay, whilst the Russians evacuated the Principalities. Turkey would then send an ambassador to open negotiations at St Petersburg. Conferences were also to be opened at Vienna, by the consent of Russia.

A decline in the funds has been caused at London and Paris by an article in the Constitutionelle declaring that France and England would not consent to the arrangement which had been proposed at Constantinople. Great uneasiness had also been created by a decree of the Czar, ordering a fresh levy of recruits throughout the Empire. This was interpreted as looking to war.

The statement is reasserted that the United States had offered to assist the Porte with money and active forces.

The intelligence frrom the Principalities was important. Moldavia had declared itself independent of the Porte, and refused to pay further tribute. A simi ar movement is expected in Wallachia.

It is asserted that the Porte intends addressing an ultimatum to Russia, in which, after paying due regard to the rights of the Sultan's Christian subjects, that sovereign declares, that if, in spite of these repeated assurances, the Czar should persist in offering war, the Porte is resolved to accept it, but that the responsibility must lie with Russia. It is also asserted that this document has been communicated to the ambassadors of France and England. Orders have been sent to the Hospodars of Maldavia and Wallachia, ordering them to quit the Principalities and retire to the right bank of the Danube.

The Egyptian fleet arrived at Constantinople on the 19th ult, with 12,000 men.

Admiral Dundas, of the English fleet, with all his captains, had been on a reconnoissance of the fortresses.

Another ministerial crisis was feard at Constantinople.

There was a rumor in Vienna of a secret treaty between the United States and the Porte, and the probable cession of Maronavizza Three American frigates were said to be in the Bosphorus.

Russia has demanded of Persia the cession of the province of Tauris, in lieu of the 80,000,000 roubles due her.

ENGLAND.—A Frenchman, named Edward Raynaud, has been arrested at Southampton on the charge of having conspired with others to murder the French Emperor. He was taken to London for examination.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER AMERICA.

The Eastern Troubles still Unsettled—The Smyrna Affair &c.

HALIFAX, Aug. 16th.—The steamer America arrived this afternoon, bringing Liverpool dates of the 5th inst., and 114 passengers. She passed the Arabia going in.

ENGLAND.—Lord John Russell had brought forward in Parliament his plan for the settlement of the Jamaica grants.

Lieut. Maury had explained his wind and tide theories to a meeting of Liverpool merchants and had been cordially received.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The Eastern question was nearly decided one way or the other, but the aspect of affairs did not look promising of peace. The Czar's final answer could not be known until the 12th of August. If he accepted the propositions of the three powers, his troops must be withdrawn from the Principalities. The conference at Vienna in pursuance of arrangements, will conclude a treaty to protect Turkey, at all hazards, for all time to come. If the Czar refuses the ultimatum, or evades a reply, the allied fleets will enter the Bosphorus, and further active measures be taken to maintain the integrity of Turkey.

The conduct of the Russian General in the Principalities indicate the intention to maintain permanent possession. Russia exhibits no sign of retractions.

The bulk of the Russian army was advancing into Wallachia. The Russian Admiral had gone to Sebastopol, to receive the fleet there. The Russians were also fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

The report that Turkey had already recalled the Hospodars is doubted. The warlike movements of the Porte continue on an extensive scale. Fifty-two French field officers had entered the Turkish service.

A Turkish mob at Lacdicea had attempted the life of the Russian consul

The Druses and other mountaineers were arriving, and it was evident that in the event of war, all Mahomedanism would be arrayed against Russia.

AUSTRIA.—A Frankfort journal says that Austria will not only demand reparation from America for the Smyrna affair, but that Turkey shall immediately procure the extradition of Kosta. Letters from St. Petersburg say that when the Czar heard of the Kosta affair he advised Austria to do anything rather than give the United States a pretence for interfering in the affairs of Europe.

FRANCE.—In France everything was tranquil. The Eastern question absorbed the public attention.

SPAIN.—The Mexican Minister has arrived at Madrid. The grape disease continues.

PERSIA.—The cholera in Persia was increasing and the plague had broken out in Khordessan.

Important from Cuba.

We are informed, upon respectable authority, that a demand or request had been made by order of the British Government for a fixed commission authorized to search the estates and all places in Cuba, where new importations of Africans were suspected to be sheltered, and that the Spanish Government has granted the demand of England, and that the Captain General has received the official commission by the last English steamer. The Captain General, we understand, had previously to this authorization, searched several States, and had taken a great number of negroes from them. These have been, as it appears, returned to their masters, and among them those that were taken from Zulueta's estate, and Zulueta himself has been removed from prison to his own house, under arrest. The object of the Captain General is probably to patch up the unjustifiable act of searching the estates of the Island before any authorization was issued for the purpose.

The present agreement between the English and Spanish Governments, as it is proposed by the first, and as communicated to us, is as follows:

1st. That England will consent to the importation into Cuba of apprentices from Africa, for ten years apprenticeship.

2d That a new census of every slave in Cuba shall be formed now by a mixed commission, authorized to search every estate in the Island, so that in future they can ascertain whether new negroes have been introduced.

3d That in fifty years from the acceptance of these propositions, and the treaty based thereon, all present slaves and their children will be set free.

A draft, embracing these main propositions, has been sent, it seems, to the English Consul and to the Captain General, in order to consult the principal corporations and planters of Cuba, and bring the bargain or treaty to a final settlement. Judge Turkey, while in Havana, we further understand, will communicate part of this scheme to the President; and, we are advised, also, that the present British Consul, Mr. Robertson, has given more ample details on the same subject to the administration.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Thomas, one of the editors of the New York Observer, now abroad, in a late letter to that paper, in speaking of that class of England's nobility, who heedless of the suffering humanity in their own land, pour out an untold amount of sympathy for the enslaved in America, says that they no doubt would follow the Scripture injunction, by taking the *beam* out of their own eye, provided they could *sell the timber.*

How to Sell a High Spirited Wife.

"What did you speak in that way to Sally for, young man?" asked old uncle Rogers of his nephew.

"Because it fun o see her spark up," replied the hopeful Benedict. "I like to make her black eyes shine, and her round cheeks grow red as my damask rose. and it quite tragic the way she puts her little fet down and says 's-i-r.' By the muses! if you'd said long enough uncle, I'd have shown you a Queen. You've no idea how grandly she tosses back her fier little head—or with what a Dido like air she wrings those delicate hands of hers. It quite breaks the monotony of life to get up such a tempest to order. You see, uncle, one tires of clear sunshine an blue sky—and so, as I know she owns this spunky temper, I just touch it up with the spur matrimonial, and let it gallop till I see fit to reign in."

"I've as good a mind to root out that sapling, Hal, and use it over yor shoulders, as I had this morning to eat my breakfast before you spoiled my appetite.

You are taking the best way to ruin a finely strung organization. Sting your presence, I despise the man who thus tapers with a passionate but loving spirit. Look at your wife—how delicate her beauty! Look at your household—the very temple of taste and neatness. The little fixings on the mantle, the fringing and tasseling here and there give a touch beyond the common to your humble furniture. That lounge that lends so grand an air to your parlor, I had set down for no less than a fifty—when lo! it turns out that five dollars and a woman's ingenuity, deceived an old, experienced upholsterer like myself.

Then look at the vines she has trained, the flowers she has planted, that lean toward her when she approaches them, as if she was their guardian angel! Why, Hal, is it possible a possession of such a being as this, tempts you to an absurdity that will surely end in destruction of your domestic happiness?"

"You are mighty serious about his little thing, uncle."

"Serious! unfortunately I am seething more—a victim to my own indulgence in similar infatuation. You have heard"—here uncle Rogers gave a great sigh—"that I am not happy at home. My own fault! Every bit of it! and thould man gave mother earth a savage blow with his fist.

"If a man marries an angel and torments her into a fiend, who's to blame but himself. My wife was very handsome, and as you say spicky. There never needed to have been a warm wd between us, but I liked to see her angry. I liked to see the delicate nostrils expand—the large bright eyes scintillate sparks of fire—but I did it just *one too often.* I know the very time that anger raised the final barrier of opposition, and that nice sense of right became an exacting and imperious tormentor.

"And now your uncle is driven from the home of his nephew, where he hoped for peace, and tortured with the fresh opening of old wounds.

"I tell you, Hal, you will spoil your wife you will ruin her: it's not manly; it's a burning shame"—and the old man's thin lips quivered with excitement.

Hal said nothing then, but when he returned to ground his pride between his teeth, and begged his wife's pardon.

"I'll never taunt you for fun again, Clarry," he said in a low tone. And she replied as she hid her tearful face in his bosom—

"I am so quick, so passionate—but indeed I never begin it; and you have been so noble that I will try and conquer this hasty temper. But Hal," she added roguishly, shaking her curls in his face, "what will you do for your queen? what will become of Dido tragedy, etc.—ha?"

Her husband blushed [I contend that a man looks handsome when he blushes] and a kiss sealed the reconciliation. To-day, after forty years of wedded life, Hal boasts that he remembers but once making up after a storm—and that was away back in the honey-moon. Ever since he has had still waters and a steady voyage; and uncle Rogers, who died years ago—peace be with his ashes—used to call Hal's home a paradise on earth.

The Old Brown Jug.

Jones Ricks of Portland, was emphatically a good fellow, but he had a weakness. It could not be said to be a love of gain, for his heart was free and his hand could never remain long closed over a sixpence. Neither was it the love of woman, of Neal Dow; for at forty he was still a bachelor, and the originator of the liquor law he regarded with as pure a hatred as he did the law itself. It was a predilection, and a strange one, for an old brown jug which was always well filled with Otard.

One night, meeting with some "kindred spirits," he got his ideas so completely elevated that he was totally unable to "tread upon the vile earth," and at length, while attempting to balnace matters and find his way home, he pitched into a very quiet looking individual, who, perceiving his situation, kindly assisted him to his apartments in the hotel where Jonas boarded. Being a watchman and a rigid liquor-law man, upon discovering the old brown jug conspicuous upon a table, he raised his club to demolish it. But Jonas seized his uplifted arm and thus addressed him:

"Watchman, spare that jug. Touch not a sincle drop. It served me many a tug, and I will be its prop. 'Twas my forefather's hand that placed it in his cot. There, watchman, let it stand—thy club shall harm it not. That old familiar jug whose credit and renown are known to many a mug, and wouldst thou smash it down? Watchman, forbear thy blow. Break not its earth brown clay; nor make the liquor flow; but let that old jug stay."

The watchman could not stand so powerful an appeal, and after leaving a pamphlet of the Maine liquor law, which Jonas used next day for shaving papers, he took his departure.

VIRGINIA GIRLS.—The Rickmond Enquirer, of a recent date, contains the following notice of a Virginia girl, or, in its own language, a meritorious lady of our acquaintance in Hanover county:

"At the age of twenty she was a hearty, rosy-cheeked lass, full of life and industry. Seeing a prospect of making a disconsolate bachelor as happy as herself, she acquired a piece of land, with the view of having 'a local habitation.' A house was the next thing indispensable to her laudable ambition. She shouldered her axe, went to the woods, felled trees with her own hands, chopped the logs for the building, made shingles to cover it, nailed them on, and finished the house by lathing and plastering it herself. In a short time thereafter she 'met, she saw, and conquered' a deserving and industrious young man residing in her neighborhood. They were married, and the young couple commenced their married life in the neat cottage, the fruit of the wife's industry and the work of her own hands All this occurred about the year 1835.—Time has advanced, and she is now the happy mother of THIRTEEN children, (the youngest five months old,) and he the happy and prosperous husband of a most industrious and estimable lady. What is it woman cannot accomplish when with earnestness she undersakes the task?"

RUM DROPS.—The New York Times comments in severe but just terms of censure upon a new form of confectionary calcuted to cheat the young, and unsuspecting into acquiring a taste for intoxicating liquors. The disguised emissary of the fiend is a sugar preparation of alchohol in the shape of drops of lozenges, and which might be more appropriately named "Rum Pills." They are manufactured by confectioners not as pepper-mint and other essential oil drops are prepared combination, but the brandy, rum, or gin is enclosed in the sweet globules. In this form the drops are sold at the most respectable saloons. Ladies and young girls, who would shrink from the touch of the intoxicating cup as they would from pollution, do not hesitate to swallow in this form the disguised and sugar-coated poison, which is made doubly dangerous by the form in which it is presented to the palate.

The Chatauque Democrat tells a pretty good story concerning the post office in Westfield. A letter was put into the box, the appearance of which denoted that the writer was unaccustomed to the use of stamps, and failed to make one stick at all. He had tried and vainly tried, but the inveterate portrait of Benjamin Franklin would curl up. At last, in despair, he pinned it to the envelope, and wrote under it—"PAID *if the d—d thing sticks!*"

A CALIFORNIA BEAR.—The largest bear that has ever been seen in this quarter of the globe arrived at Philadelphia, a few days since, in the ship Jacob Bell, from California. He is of the grizzily species, and is believed to be 1,400 pounds in weight. It is said that $7,000 have been refused for him. The freight to bring him over was $900. Rather an expensive and ugly passenger. It is intended for the World's Fair.

THE FOLLY OF OFFICE HUNTING.—There is a deal of philosophy in the following anecdote—philosophical, because it is too true and like every day experience:

A characteristic story is told of Judge R., a worthy man, in his younger days, an able lawyer, now living in the northern part of Vermont. It is said he was once ambitious of political preferment, but, if so, his success has not been equal to his hopes, as he never rose higher than to be what is called a "flower pot judge" as "side judges" are sometimes denominated, from the fact that the office is rather a matter of ornament than use. A few years ago, while this old gentleman was attending a session of the Legislature, he was accosted by an old acquaintance with "Ah, Judge, how d'ye do, and what brings you to the capital?"—"Why," said R, "I came to get an office, but it's no use, and I shant try again. For twenty years I came here regularly for an office, but they said I was *too young*, and now that I have grown gray, trying to remove that objection, they tell me I am *too old*, and that's a difficulty which I have no hope of outliving; so I gave up the chase!" The Judge sighed, wiped the dust of Montepelier from his shoes, and never darkened the portals of the capitol afterwards. He holds Legislatures in contempt, and can give better reasons for his opinion than their shabby treatment of himself.—*Post.*

THE RECENT SOUTH CAROLINA DUEL.—We published an account some days since, of a fatal duel at Charleston, the papers of which city have been silent as to the nature of the difficulty. The Washington City Star of Saturday, however, gives the following particulars:—

"Mr. Legare was engaged to a young lady in Columbia. Her friends inquired of Dunovant what was the character and habits of L. This coming to his ears, he inquired of D. what he had answered; and found that he had spoken favorably of him. But not satisfied with a verbal statement, he demanded it in writing, which was refused. Legare challenged on this refusal. The distance was twelve paces. Legare fired at the word "one," and missed; Dunovant fired at the word "two," and killed his antagonist. The survivor was wholly unskilled in the use of the pistol, having never before had anything to do with a duel. Legare, on the contray, was notoriously a crack shot, having, a few days before the affair came off, (in practising,) placed forty-eight out of fifty balls in a card at the word. He became very nervous on starting for the ground, and remarked that he felt a presentiment that he would fall, notwithstanding his skill with the pistol. He was formerly in the Navy as a Midshipman from which he was dismissed, it is said, for running a sword through a marine."

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON CROP.—Our exchanges bring us uniform accounts of continued wet weather, and consequent injury to the growing crop of cotton. The complaint is universal that the rains have accelerated the growth of the plant to an extraordinary degree causing the young forms to fall off, the grown bolls to rot, and retarding the early maturity of those that escape destruction by the unusual degree of moisture. The opinion prevail in many portions of the country that the yield will not reach more than half. Some contend that the crop will be an average one, while a much greater number insist that it will fall short of one-half. The effect of this general belief will be, that the planters, confiding in the limited production, and the consequent advance in prices will delay sending their crops to market. We may, therefore, look for light receipts, during the early part of the season at hand. A fall in the prices at bagging and bale rope must also follow.—*N. O. Cresent 10th.*

An important invention has just been perfected for the purpose of reefing topsails, claiming the following advantages:

"First: The topsail can be reefed from the vessel's deck, in the heaviest gale, by the watch on deck, rendering it unnecessary to call all hands for the purpose. Second: the topsail can be reefed without laying the sail aback, or changing the angle of the topsail yard—most important consideration when beating in a narrow passage, or when it is an object to save time. Third: the reefs are made much snugger, stronger, and handsomer than by the old plan. Fourth: the topsail can be reefed in less than one-quarter of the time required by the old plan. Fifth: the weight of rigging aloft is lessened rather than increased. Sixth: the plan can be adapted to the present rig of vessels at small expense."

The following epitaph was copied by an American traveler from an old tomb-stone at Oakham, in Surry, England.

"The Lord was good—I was lopping off wood,
And down fell from the tree;
I met with a check, and I broke my neck,
And so Death lopped off me."

A friend of ours placed an egg-plant under a goose the other day, and hatched out twelve Shanghais and a top-knot. Whether this will lead to any revolution in the poultry market is yet to be seen.

The staid and sober assistant clerk of the Justice's Court, Boston committed a joke, recently, without intending it. In calling the docket he reached No. 240; and called out "2-40; *horse racing*," amid the merriment of the court and bench.

Frightful Cancerous Wounds in the Breast healed by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Mrs. Mathews, of Bidge-street, Southwark, after her confinement, had such a dreadful bad breast, that she could not possibly suckle the infant; for deeply seated cancerous sores formed in her left breast, which called the united exertions of several of the faculty to heal, and was decided that the knife should be resorted to as offering the only chance to cure; this the patient positively objected to, and determined on giving Holloway's Ointment and Pills a trial, the result of which has been most successful, for all the wounds are now soundly healed, and she is enjoying the best of health.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple, Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 50. each Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

Another Instance of Tape Worm cured by the use of DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.

NEW YORK, October 15, 1852.

☞This is to certify that I was troubled with a tape worm for more than six months. I tried all the known remedies for this dreadful affliction, but without being able to destroy it. I got one of Dr. M'Lane's Almanacs, which contained notices of several wonderful cures that had been performed by his celebrated Vermifuge. I resolved to try it; and immediately purchased a bottle, which I took according to directions, and the result was, I discharged one large tape worm, measuring more than a yard, besides a number of small ones.

MRS. M SCOTT, No. 70 Cannon street.

P. S. Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respecable Drug Stores in this city.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for, and take none but DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE. All others, in comparison, are worthless. For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt Druggist.

☞An Exchange paper says:—We have, generally speaking, a reluctance to recommend "popular remedies," or patent medicins through our columns. Yet there are a few of those, that have stood the test of experience, and are highly spoken of, by many of our citizens who have tried them. Among these is "Hampton's Vegetable Tincture," a medicine, which is endorsed by certificates of the most respectable citizens, as a most excellent remedy for Rheumatism and other diseases. See advertisement on fourth page.

DURKEE'S CELEBRATED CHEMICAL YEAST OR BAKING POWDER,

The Cheapest, Healthiest, Most Useful and Economical Article, for raising Bread, Biscuit, Fried, Griddle, and Johnny Cakes, Pastry, Puddings, Sweet Cakes, Corn Bread, &c., with either wheat, rye, Indian or buckwheat flour, ever invented.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

THOSE who have tried it, have found that the advertisement does not vaunt its praises too highly.—*Tallahassee Floridian and Journal, Feb. 19th, 1853.*

Housekeepers who have tested the quality of this powder, pronounce unanimously in its favor.—*Lockport Daily Courier.*

It surpasses every thing in the shape of *rising*, we ever yet saw used in the baking of *cakes.*—*Rahway Advocate & Register, April 15, 1853.*

This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery, that when its virtues become properly known no housekeeper that studies comfort and economy, will willingly do without it.—*New York Pick. May 21, 1853.*

No one need hesitate to use Durkee's all-important article to housekeepers.—*Republican Banner and Nashville Whig, Feb. 17, 1853.*

Would you have light bread, sweet bread, bread that you can eat with a good relish, do not forget to procure Durkee's Baking Powder, and you will not fail to have good bread, cakes, &c.—*Troy Daily Times, May 24, 1852.*

We have tried this article and can recommend it with perfect confidence.—*Quebec Gazette, July, 1852.*

Durkee's Baking Powder we have tried at our house, and our "better half" was astonished at the result.—*New York Daily Times, Oct. 23, 1853.*

All good housewives will rejoice in and glorify the name of Durkee, after they have given his Baking Powder a fair trial.—*New York Sun, Sep. 30, 1852.*

Durkee's Baking Powder, undoubtedly the best article for this purpose that has yet been discovered.—*New York Dutchman, Feb. 12, 1853.*

☞THE ARTICLE IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.—*Orders accompanied with the Cash will be promptly filled.*

E. R. DURKEE,

Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, 139 Water, st. N. Y.

S. B. & J. A. EVANS, wholesale and retail Agents, Wilmington. [Aug 18.—3m

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In Edgecombe county, on the 7th inst., by Mr. Henry Githeens, Mr. WM. L. QUALLS, to Miss SARAH W., daughter of Wright Edmundson, Esq.

In Duplin county, on the 11th inst., by O. Smith, Esq., Mr. GEORGE LOCKHART SMITH, to Mrs. MARTHA HUSSEY, widow of the late Col. John E. Hussey.

DIED,

At Smithville, on the 13th inst., of consumption, Mr. JOHN T. RUSS, a native of Bladen county, but for the past twenty years a resident of Wilmington, aged about 40 years.

In Duplin county, on the 11th inst., Mrs. MARTHA WASHINGTON, wife of Alexander T. Stanford, aged 41 years, leaving a disconsolate husband and five children to mourn her loss.

On the 1st of August, 1853, at his residence in Brunswick county, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON POTTER, aged 33 years.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult., after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZA WILLIAMS, wife of Harper Williams, Esq., in the 38th year of her age; and on the 27th, MARY JANE, their youngest child and only daughter, aged 6 months and 18 days.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 13—Schr. Araminta, Andrews, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

14—Steamer Rowan, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

14—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 55 passengers.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 60 passengers.

15—Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to W. H. McRary.

Schr. Ann Maria, Morgan, from Lockwood's Folly, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Little River, to DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

16—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, from Fayetteville, to Wessel & Ellers.

16—Steamer Gov Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

Brig China, Holmes, from Rockport, (Me.,) to W. M. Harriss; with lime.

17—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabun, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, from Charleston, with 65 passengers.

18.—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 86 passengers.

CLEARED.

14—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 42 passengers.

15—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 39 passengers.

Aug. 15—Schr. N. W. Smith, Hobart, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.

Brig A. H. Wass, Tom Marshall, for Liverpool, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

15—Steamer Rowan, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh

16—U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 40 passengers.

Schr. Champion, Chadwick, for Shallotte, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

16—Brig Albert Adams, Snow, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with naval stores

Schr. Ann Maria, Morgan, for Lockwood's Folly, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

17—Schr. Mary Isabella, Sumner, for Norfolk, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Julia, Norton, for Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 1,454 bbls. rosin.

Steamer Brothers, Carter, for Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks, with one boat in tow.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston, with 44 passengers.

17—Schr. Monterey, Somers, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Flanner; with 1,033 bbls. Rosin, 86 do Sp'ts Turpentine.

18—Steamer Henrietta, Rothwell, for White Hall, by Wessel & Ellers.

Schr. John P. Brown, Collett, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with 423 bbls. Sp'ts Turpentine, 100 do. Pitch, 548 do. Rosin, 16 bales waste, 44 do. Yarn, 16 do. sheeting, 2 boxes mdze., and 21,789 ft. lumber.

18.—U. S. Mail Steamer C. Vanderbilt, Sterett, for Charleston, with 48 passengers.

AUCTION SALE.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

House and Lot.

ON MONDAY, the 12th day of September next, it being Monday of County Court, at Exchange Corner, at the hour of three o'clock, P. M., will be sold, the HOUSE AND LOT opposite Mr. Miles Costin's residence, on Market street continued, the property of B. S. Koonce, deceased.—The Lot has a front of seventy feet, and runs back 200 feet. The house is two stories high, contains eight rooms; on the premises is a Kitchen, all necessary out-houses, and a well of water. ANN KOONCE, Administratrix.

August 19th, 1853. 50-4t

LOST.

ON last Monday evening, in Conwayboro', S. C., or between Conwayboro' and Capt. Buck's Mills, an order on Capt. H Buck, in favor of the subscriber, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars, drawn by D. Bruton, and payable at Conwayboro' on the first Monday in October, 1853.—The payee, (Capt. Buck,) or any of his agents, are forbid paying said order to any person except myself, and all persons are forewarned against trading for the same.

August 19. '53—296-1t—50-1t* W. BROWN.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS—Of all qualities, for sale low, by L. N. BARLOW, No. 3, Granite Row.

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye: about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.

August 19th, 1853 50-tf

WANTED.

A TEACHER well qualified to take charge of a common School, in District No. 12, in New Hanover county, N. C. None need apply except those of strictly moral character. It is desirable that the School open on the first Monday of September next, or soon thereafter.

AMOS WOOTEN,
E. HENDERSON,
ISAAC ROCHELL, } Committee.

August 13th, 1853 50-4t

SOAP.—75 boxes, different grades, for sale by
Aug. 18 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

FLOUR—20 bbls. and 20 half bbls. "Hiram Smith" brand, fresh ground, just received and for sale by
Aug. 18 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE Examining Committee will meet at my office on Monday evening of September County Court, at 7½ o'clock.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Aug. 6, 1853 285-tf

CIRCULAR SAWS.

THE Subscriber has just completed his arrangements for supplying the *best* CIRCULAR SAWS made, and for keeping a stock on hand of all sizes, up to 60 inches. Every Saw warranted, and sold at Manufacturer's prices.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Wilmington, N. C., June 13th, 1853. 239

☞Commercial, Herald and New Era copy.

LIME.—600 casks fresh burnt Lime, now landing and for sale by FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

HOUSE, SHIP AND SIGN PAINTING, AND PAPER HANGING.

THE subscriber is now prepared to do all work in his line on as reasonable terms as it can be done in Wilmington. Paterns of paper may be found at his shop, on Market street, one door from Second street; and all orders left there or at Mr. L. B. HUGGINS' will be promptly attended to, and the work done accordingly. PETER A. DAVIS.

Wilmington, August 9th, 1853 286-1m—49-1m*

VINEGAR.—40 bbls. extra Vinegar, for sale by
Aug. 18th. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

BRIDGEWATER FIRE & WEATHER PROOF PAINT.

FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C., are agents for the Bridgewater Paint Manufacturing Company, and will keep on hand a sufficient supply of the Paint, either dry or in oil, to meet any demand. The article is but little known in this vicinity, but is being very generally used in other parts of the country, where it gives entire satisfaction. Analysis and experience prove it to be efficient as a fire and weather-proof Paint—admirably adapted for the preservation of buildings of any kind, steamboats, railroad cars, bridges, roofs, &c., as it is perfectly *spark and cinder proof*; and is recommended for all kinds of work, above or under water.—The low price fixed for the Paint, in connection with its many good qualities, render it more economical than any other in market. Any information required in reference to the Bridgewater Paint will be furnished on application.

August 17th, 1853 294-tf

WHISKEY, APPLE BRANDY AND RUM:—
20 bbls. Rectified Whiskey; 10 do. Old Rye do.;
5 do Apple Brandy; 5 do. N E. Rum.
[Her. copy.] For sale low by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

4TH VOL. GLEASON'S PICTORIAL—Is at hand.—Price $3. The four volumes for $10. For sale at
July 19 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

WOOL.—I will give the highest cash price for all the Wool that is brought to market.
May 6 W. C. HOWARD.

JUST RECEIVED.—10 boxes Soda Crackers; 10 half bbls. Sugar do.; 10 half bbls. Butter do. Also, 20,000 Cigars of various brands and qualities. For sale by
June 2 WM. H. McKOY.

APPLICATION will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina for the passage of an Act to incorporate "The Merchant's and Farmer's Bank," in the town of Wilmington.

August 19th, 1853 293-6w

LARGE BRASS WASH KETTLES.—Just received at the Hardware Store of J. M. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Bacon, ℔ lb.	@	25	
Navy Canvas,			
℔ 100 lbs.	@	8 00	
Bagging, ℔ yd.	@	12 00	
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	@	14	
Adamantine	@	40	
Sperm	@	50	
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	@	14	
Laguayra	@	12	
Cuba	@	00	
Rio	@	10½	
St. Domingo	@	10½	
Cotton, ℔ lb	@	9½	
Corn Meal,			
℔ bush	@	90	
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	@	8	
Yarn, ℔ lb	@	17	
Eggs, ℔ doz	@	23	
Empty Barrels, each,			
Spts. Turp.	@	2 50	
Feathers, ℔ lb	@	45	
Fish, ℔ bbl.			
Mullets	@	0 00	
Mackerel, No. 1	@	14 50	
do. No. 2	@	0 00	
do. No. 3	@	0 00	
Shad, Ocean	@	00@00 00	
Herrings, East.	@	4 00	
do. N.C. roe,	@	11 00	
do. Smoked,			
℔ box	@	00	
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	@	4 00	
Flour, ℔ bbl.			
Canal	@	8 00	
Baltimore	@	5 50	
Fayetteville	@	6 00	
Grain, ℔ bush.			
Corn	@	70	
Oats	@	46	
White Beans	@	00	
Peas, Cow	@	85	
Rice, rough	@	00	
do., clean,			
℔ lb	@	4½	
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	@	1 15	
Northern	@	1 15	
Iron, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	@	00	
American, ref.	@	00	
do. sheer	@	00	
Swede	@	00	
Lime, ℔ bbl.	@	1 12½	
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	@	30	
N. E. Rum	@	32	
Gin	@	35	
Brandy	@	35	
do. Apple	@	1 00	
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	@	00 00	
Wide do	@	0 00	
Scantling	@	0 00	
Molasses, per gallon.			
New Orleans	@	60	
Cuba	@	23	
Nails, ℔ lb.			
Cut	@	5½	
Wrought	@	12½	

Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Turpentine,			
Virgin dip	@	2 75	
Yellow dip	@	2 70	
Hard	@	0 00	
Tar	@	2 50	
Pitch	@	1 60	
Rosin, No. 1	@	2 56½	
do. No. 2	@	0 00	
do. No. 3	@	1 05	
Sp'ts Turp.,			
℔ gallon	@	37½	
Varnish, ℔ gal,	@	22	
Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	@	1 65	
Linseed, raw	@	75	
do. boiled	@	85	
Whale	@	0 00	
Rosin	@	75	
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	@	1 25	
Irish, do	@	0 00	
do. ℔ bbl.	@	0 00	
Provisions, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	@	13	
Middlings	@	11½	
Shoulders	@	10	
Hog round	@	11	
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	@	9	
Shoulders	@	7½	
N. C. Lard	@	13	
West'n do	@	13	
Butter	@	00	
Cheese	@	12½	
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl	@	18 00	
do. Prime	@	00 00	
Beef, Mess	@	14 00	
do. Fulton			
Market	@	20 00	
Poultry.			
Chickens, live	@	37½	
do. dead	@	00	
Turkeys, live	@	1 25	
do. dead, ℔ lb	@	00	
Salt,			
Alum ℔ bush	@	50	
Liverpool ℔ sack,			
ground	@	0 00	
do. fine	@	0 00	
Sugars, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	@	8	
New Orleans	@	7	
Muscovado	@	6½	
Loaf & crush	@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

James M. Redmond, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
Josiah Johnson, Clinton, Sampson county.
Joseph R. Kemp, Bladen county.
James H. Meredith, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. Barnes, Black Creek, Wayne county.
Lewis Jones, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

The Shortest Road to the Lunatic Asylum.

Be an editor: let the devil be waiting for copy; sit down to write an article, and get a few sentences done. Then let a loafing acquaintance drop in, and begin to tell you stories and the gossip of the town, and let him sit, and sit, and *sit*, and SIT.—*That* is the quickest way we can think of, says the New Orleans Picayune, to go raving, distracted, mad. And we more than half agree with the Picayune, although he has not named all, nor even half of the difficulties and distractions of the life editorial. He has said nothing about the man who comes in at your busiest moment, "just to look over your exchanges," and "hopes that you will not trouble yourself," while he tosses everything over under your nose; and having thus succeeded in confusing all your arrangements, proceeds, while you are busy writing, to call your attention to all the forgotten *news*, which has just begun to reach his anti-deluvian brain, and to demand your laughter for all the stale jokes that have gone the rounds, adding thereto running comments of his own. Nor has he mentioned the man who sends after all your exchanges before the mail opens, and having ransacked them, complains that you have very little news in your paper. He has seen it all before. Nor the man who demands that you should recite, *viva voce*, and to him, personally, all that you have already published in your paper, to which he don't subscribe.—All these are bores—very considerable—wide and most extensive bores, and might make anybody mad. But then again, editing has its pleasures. Frequently the excitement of contest—always the facilities for information, and the opportunity, if honestly and prudently embraced, of directing public opinion into a correct channel, to say nothing of the chance of growling at the weather in print. There is even a flattery in being abused, since it shows that people think *something* of you, and then, editors are flattered, for they are abused.

Our Exchanges.

From the interior of the State, we have actually nothing new. All hands seem to be squabbling over the result of the late Congressional election.—the recent result in the Raleigh District furnishing the text for a great deal of the *wit*, such as it is, which is levelled at the Raleigh Standard, all of which friend Holden can very well survive. In opposing Mr. Venable upon principle he did but his simple and inevitable duty. An excess of caution, perhaps, restrained him from taking a decided stand at a sufficiently early day. As we have before observed, the press did its duty, so far as it went, and if blameable at all, it is for a too long continued forbearance—not for the reverse.

We learn from the Portsmouth Daily Globe—friend Badger's sprightly sheet—that on Wednesday last, the Board of Directors of the Bay Line of steamers running in connection with the Portsmouth and Roanoke Road, decided to commence another boat of extra accommodations and dimensions, equal, if not superior in comfort and finish, to the North Carolina. The Bay Line is very successful this season. It is the pleasantest line in the summer, and we know the officers and agents of the line to be clever and accommodating.

Burr, of the Wilmington Herald, hath been going the whole hog, big hog, little hog and all. He hath become the Jeremiah of hogs, (not the hog of Jeremiah's,) and lifteth up his voice and weepeth over the miseries of hog-dom, from infantile pigwigitude, with corkscrew tail and *weekly* powers of expostulation—to adult swinehood with its aldermanic proportions, base voice and influential *weight* in the community. To him, they are more than *mere* quadrupeds—they are premonitory pork and locomotive bacon. He also feeleth some for dogs without badges, and marvelled why a dog with a badge should be passed about as a safe, inoffensive and respectable canine animal, from whom hydrophobia is not to be apprehended; whereas, the same dog, without a badge, would be liable to death as an insane, dangerous, contemptible, sneaking, mangey, vagabond, son of a —— female dog. All these things do seriously puzzle Burr, and it is unpleasant to be so puzzled in such weather.

Lever, in "Charles O'Malley," we think, tells a story of an excentric Scotchman, who was a celebrated judge of wines, of which he formed his opinion from the aroma. Being invited to some Lord's table, where there was a large company, the host asked his judgment upon some wine which had been considerably praised, adding that the company placed much dependence upon his *taste*. "I dinna ken muckle aboot the taste, my Lord," said he, "but I hae a most d—mnable smell." This is the season for such, and we must say that one of the most superlative order comes into our windows much oftener than we could wish.

Brunswick County.

We have just received the exact official vote of Brunswick county, as follows:—

Wm. S. Ashe	222
W. F. Leak	142
Ashe's majority	80

This is 18 more than the majority reported for Mr Ashe, and swells his aggregate majority in the District to 2156. It is probable that other official corrections of the reputed vote may bring it up to 2200. Mr. Ashe beats Mr. Leak within a trifle of as much as he did Mr. Reid, four years ago, although the taking away of Onslow and the addition of Richmond makes over one thousand difference in the state of the District. Had there been no such change, Mr. Ashe would have received a majority of about 3300, the largest ever obtained at a Congressional election in this District. Besides, the difference between Messrs. Ashe and Reid was simply one of organization, whereas Mr. Leak took up an issue calculated to catch the opposite party.

Asa Ross elected Superior Court Clerk of Brunswick, by 120 majority; Wm. M. D. Moore County Court Clerk, by 173 majority.

Result of the N. Carolina Congressional Elections.

Districts.—Democrats.	Districts.—Whigs.
1st—H. M. Shaw.	4th—S. H. Rogers.
2nd—Thos Ruffin.	5th—John Kerr.
3 d—Wm. S. Ashe.	6th—Purvear.
7th—Burton Craige.	8th—T. L. Clingman, Indp.

All the returns from all the Districts have not yet been received, but the above is the result which further accounts will only confirm.

Texas Election.—An Election was held in Texas on the 1st inst., for Governor and members of Congress and of the State Legislature. The chances, so far as heard from, are in favor of the election of Pease, the Democratic candidate, over Ochiltree, the Whig candidate. The vote appears to be very close. Smith and Scurry, Democrats, have been chosen from the first and second Congressional Districts. Third not heard from. Legislature very close, but Democratic.

The Peace of Europe.

Should it so turn out that for the present the difficulties in the East of Europe have been smoothed over without any resort being had to active hostilities, such peaceable result must be attributed to the unceasing efforts of England, induced by considerations far enough removed from a natural love of peace or a dislike to embroil her neighbors. The motives that have controlled her action are simply and purely commercial, and have an intimate connection with the relations of Dr. and Cr. There is not a nation on the continent of Europe whose bonds have not found their way into the London market, whether originally negotiated there or subsequently thrown forward, and this to an amount far exceeding all held upon the whole continent. There is hardly a commercial enterprise of any great extent, in which English capital is not, more or less, engaged, either directly or indirectly. Branches of British houses are established at St. Petersburg and at Constantinople, at Trieste and at Smyrna, and perhaps in case of a bombardment of any of these towns, the first property to suffer would be that of British subjects.

Thus, while England is the great exchange mart and loan office of the world, and thereby derives immense revenues from the tribute which her wealth enables her thus to levy, such revenues, instead of furnishing resources or inducements of war, operate in a manner quite opposite, since a state of war must have the effect of cutting off these revenues, either directly in the case of the power or powers with which England might be at war, or indirectly in other cases by diverting the resources intended for such purposes into other channels, to say nothing of the injuries to an extended commerce or widespread speculation in foreign works. It is thus that the restricted boundaries of the home empire of Great Britain, by forcing her capital abroad for profitable investment, places it at the mercy and subject to the fluctuations of foreign European politics. Say, for instance, she should go to war with Austria. Hundreds of millions of the public debt of Austria are held by British subjects. Say, further, that she should cripple or use up her antagonist, the result would be the destruction of Austrian credit; but the loss would fall far more upon the British than the Austrian people, because there is a far greater amount of Austrian bonds held in England than at home In fact the amount that her people have at stake in every civilized country almost, may be considered as so many pledges and bonds to keep the peace under almost any circumstances, unless certain of whipping her antagonist and making money by it.

We have territory enough to expand and to speculate and to invest upon, without being forced to place our capital on foreign soil, and at the risk of foreign convulsion; but we must not under-estimate the expansiveness of commercial enterprise nor of a mixed commercial people. We must not get frightened by territory. The time will come when all will be wanted, and a full plenty will save us from the present critical position of Great Britain.

Another Railroad Collision.

A terrible Railroad collision took place on the Camden and Amboy Railroad about half-past four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the immediate death of four or five persons, and in serious, if not fatal injuries to four or five others. The collision occurred between the Philadelphia 2 o'clock train and that leaving New York at 2½ o'clock.—Both were behind time, and hurrying to get to a turn-out, where they might pass. They came into contact, head and head, while coming round a sharp curve near the point known as the Old Bridge.—Both of the Locomotives, which were new, are reduced to wrecks, and two or three of the front cars in each train, are also smashed up. The front passenger car of the New York train was forced into and nearly through the second car of the same train, and in this second car all the deaths occurred.—Horse expresses were sent off to the nearest stations where cars and locomotives could be obtained, and medical assistance brought. Everything was done for the relief of the wounded. An indignation meeting of passengers was held, and the following resolutions passed:

Resolved, That the wounds and deaths which have occurred on this occasion are the result of bad arrangements upon the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and the reckless carelessness of the persons employed by the company.

Resolved, That the use of a telegraph (so indispensible upon a single track road,) might have prevented this sad catastrophe.

Resolved, That the existence of a single track Railroad between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, is disgraceful to the Company that enjoys so lucrative a monopoly, and to the communities that tolerate it.

The engineers and conductors were arrested, to abide the action of the Coroner's Jury. We see the name of nobody from this State among those present.

☞The Democratic Pioneer, of Elizabeth City, comes to us with its Editorial head ornamented with the biggest sort of a rooster. Shaw's majority is 85.

☞The steamship Illinois arrived at New York on the 10th, with 300 passengers and $1,103,000 on freight, and a large sum in the hands of passengers. Her dates are no later than those already received by the Star of the West.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

This terrible scourge is raging with fearful violence in New Orleans. The deaths for the past week have been over a thousand. For the last few days they have exceeded two hundred in the twenty-four hours, being about ten every hour. No wonder that everybody that can get off leaves in the summer. The New Orleans Delta, a paper with a force of assistant Editors and Reporters equal in number to almost any paper in the country, came last week with the apologetic announcement that it was reduced to depend upon one writer—the last left, all the others being dead or taken down.—"Yellow Jack" rages there with all the fatality of a plague.

☞The Maryland Democratic State Convention, which met at Baltimore this week, nominated Hon. T. Watkins Ligon, of Howard county, for Governor, and Mr. Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore city, for Comptroller, and Mr. Lemuel Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, for Lottery Commissioner.

☞The steamship Africa, arrived at New York on the 11th, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult., being three days later.

Eastern Affairs. The Sultan had signed the agreement drawn up by France, England and Austria, and would send an ambassador to St. Petersburgh.—Beyond this nothing had transpired. The protest of the Porte against the occupation of the Principalities is temperately written. At London and Paris peace was considered as certain.

American Intervention at Smyrna.—Another case has occurred at Smyrna in which the protection of the United States has been afforded to an unfortunate refugee. A Hungarian with his wife and children escaped from Beyroot to Smyrna, and went on board the Lloyd's Austrian steamer at the latter place. He was immediately arrested by the captain of the steramer as an Austrian subject, and placed under confinement.—He managed to escape, however, and swimming to the shore asked protection of the American Consul. This was afforded him, and the Consul compelled the captain of the steamer to give up the wife and children of the refugee.

The Costa affair remained as before.

Austria.—The Emperor had forbidden Austrian workmen to visit Switzerland.

Spain.—Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, had writen an exposure of the mal-administration of the Island, and asked permission of the Government to publish it.

Something New and Fancy.—Messrs. S. & D. Tellier & Co., have just laid on our table a specimen of a new style of glass paper-weights, having the portraits of distinguished American statesmen blown in the glass, among the rest, we have seen Washington, Franklin, Clay, Pierce, Benton, and, we suppose, there are others. They are very neat and tasty.

☞"The Daily American Times," is the name of a new two cent paper just started at Baltimore, by C. G. Baylor & Co. It is a large, handsomely printed, and interesting paper, marked by editorial ability. $5 a year.

Messrs. Editors:—I am authorized by the owners of the Pilot Boat Ann E. Beery, to accept the challenge of Capt. Lachicotte, of Pilot Boat W. W. Schackelford. They will sail him an even race, though their boat is much shorter on the keel than Capt. Lachicotte's. The Beery being nearly five years old, they would require ten or fifteen days to put her in order after the bet is made. Any information relative to the above, can be had by addressing B. W. BEERY,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Charleston and Georgetown paperr please copy.

From the National Intelligencer.

"The Turks, who are they?"

"The Turks, who are they?" asks Montesquieu, and he replies to his own question by coupling them with the Spaniards. "They are the two nations most remarkable for possessing each a great Empire uselessly." Both nations, in different degrees, deserve the censure here expressed.

To speak of Turkey separately, few persons in the United States are aware of how pertinaciously that nation has continued to hold in decay and darkness the very regions composing the original seats of Greek and Roman power and civilization; the great regions over which the Cross of Christ was primitively planted. The area of Asiatic Turkey, marked by a line of fourteen hundred miles from the mouth of the Euphrates, slightly curving to the Hellespont or Island of Tenedos, cannot fall short of, if it does not exceed, eight hundred thousand square miles, between latitudes 30° and 42°. Turkey in Europe stretches from the Bosphorus at Constantinople to Upper Croatia, and embraces the original seats of science and civilization in Europe. What may well awaken our reflections, and give to them a tone not very consoling to our pride of feeling, is the fact that on the ground thus seized and held by force of arms by this horde, in both Europe and Asia, were written the entire Holy Scriptures and the whole body of the Greek and Roman classics. On this same theatre, may we not say, there have been invented, if not perfected, every art and science which gives force to human, intellectual, and physical power?

Now, is it not strange that when the course of events has taken its reflux, and the Turks are called upon by the force of circumstances and the irresistible revolution evidently in progress to relinquish their usurpation, they are styled martyrs? Let those who claim our sympathy for the Turks show us from their history since A. D. 1350 when and where they have done aught to give them the shadow of such claim. There is no general fact which could be more decidedly supported by the events recorded in the general history of Europe, Western Asia, and Northern Africa than that the domination of the Turks was commenced, pursued, and maintained by force—purely by the right of conquest.—They entered upon Christendom as alien enemies; they have since pursued their career as alien enemies; and now, in the day of their humiliation, the complexity of European policy operates to weaken reaction.

The appended historical table, taken from Lavoisne's Historical Atlas, will truly exhibit the claims of the Turks to the sympathy of the Christian nations The readers of the National Intelligencer may pause a moment on the threshold when they read the first item in the appended historical view:

A. D. 672, Constantinople beseiged five months by the Turks.
1299, Konia taken by Othman, founder of the Turkish Empire.
1326, Prusa, in Bithynia, taken by the Turks.
1361, Adrianople, taken by the Turks.
1393 and 1396, Nicopoli, the Hungarians, twice defeated by the Turks.
1421, Gallipoli taken by the Turks under Amurath II.
1429, Salonica, taken from the Venetians by Amurath II.
1435, Samendria and Belgrade, taken by the Turks.
1444, Great battle of Varna, Ladislaus, King of Hungary, defeated and slain by Amurath II.
1453, Constantinople taken by Mahomet II, and the Christian Greek Empire destroyed.
1461, Trebisond taken by Mahomet II.
1470, Negropont taken by Mahomet II.
1477, Croia taken by Mahomet II.
1478, Scutari taken by Mahomet II.
1521, Belgrade taken by Solyman II.
1522, Rhodes, Island of, taken by Solyman II.
1571, Naval battle of Lepanto. Turks defeated by Don John of Austria.
1571, Famagosta, in the Island of Cypress, taken by the Turks.
1645, Canea, and in 1646 Retimo taken by the Turks.
1669, Candia taken, after a seige of nearly thirty years.
1688, Belgrade taken by the Elector of Bavaria from the Turks, who retake it the next year, with Nissa, Semendria, Essek, and Orsova.
1716, Turks defeated at Peterwardein by Prince Eugene, who takes Temeswar, in Hungary.
1756, Otzakow taken by the Russians from tho Turks.
1769, Chotzim taken by the Russians from the Turks.
1770, The Ottoman fleet in the Archipelago destroyed by the Russians.
Same year Ismael and Bender, in Archipelago, taken by the Russians.
1788, Chotzim taken by the Russians.
Otzakow taken by the Russians.
1789, Bender and Ismael taken by the Russians who overrun the whole of Moldavia.
Turkey in Asia.
1826, Prussa in Bithynia beseiged by Othman and taken by Orchan.
1827, Nicomedia taken by Orchan.
1860, Taken by Amurath I.
1400, Sivas taken by Bajazet, and retaken by Tamerlane.
1402, Angora, Bajezet defeated and made prisoner by Tamerlane.
Trebisoned taken by Mahomet II.
1480, Besieged, but not then taken.
1514, Tauris taken by Selim I.
1516, Aleppo Kauson Algouri, Sultan of Egypt, defeated and slain by Selim I.
1117, Grand Cairo, Toumanbai, successor of Kanoou, is twice defeated by Selim I, who takes the city.
1422, Rhodes captured by Solyman II.

The preceding historical memoranda present only a few events, occurring at long intervals, in the course of a system of purely physical conquest, extending through twelve centuries of past history. Since the conquest of Rhodes, four hundred and thirty-one years ago, the two Mahometan powers have been left in the possession of most of their conquests. What the Christian and civilized nations of Europe have gained by their discoveries, settlements, and improvements westward may be regarded as compensations for their losses in the ancient seats of civilization.

We learn, says the Memphis Whig, from a reliable source, that as a married couple were traveling on a steamboat bound from New Orleans to an up-stream port, the man sickened and died. When the boat touched at Memphis, the bereaved and distressed widow landed there with the corpse, an undertaker was sent for, who came and took a measure for a coffin. The coffin was prepared, the body deposited therein, and all was in readiness to take the mortal remains of that dear husband to its last, final resting place. The lady, with all the fond affection and deep love of a wife, begged the privilege of taking one more look, a last parting kiss, on him who was more dear to her than all others upon earth. The lid was taken off, and as she laid upon that cold icy brow, bathing it in tears, and smothering those cold lips with warm kisses, a sort of consciousness and symptoms of life became apparent; the body was taken from the coffin, and a physician sent for. Our tale is soon told. The man soon became convalescent, and but a few days since the happy couple took passage from Memphis on an up-stream boat, and are now en route for their place of destination. But for that fond loving wife, the husband might now be lying in a cold, damp grave.

Society of the Last Nine.—Twenty-one years ago, seven young men of this city, then in the early flush of manhood, entered into an association, for annual meeting and supper so long as any of their number should survive. Those seven were Dr. Vattier, Dr. James M. Mason, William Stansbury, William Disney, jr., Henry L. Tatem, Joseph R. Mason and Fenton Lawson. For several years, the pleasure of their meeting was unalloyed with sorrow by death. In 1839 one vacant seat and one unused plate announced the beginning of the wreck which Death was sure at last to make of all their number. By and by a second empty plate bore its quiet testimony to the stern reality of the relentlessness of the grave. Soon but four met at the annual commemoration, and another unoccupied chair told its silent story.

A year or two longer, and the dead were more than the living; three survivors remained,—four had died; and now another, Fenton Lawson, swells the triumph of the grave. Next October, Dr. Vattier and Henry Tatem will meet alone if death is not too urgent, and how sadly and solemnly, as they look upon the memorials of their departed associates, will they mentally agitate the question which, of the two, will finally sit solitary in the shadowy presence of the death, and say "to the grave thou art my brother, and to corruption thou art my sister." How awful that last supper when the sole survivor enters the room, and see there the seven plates and the seven chairs, each of which tells him "what shadows we are, what shadows we pursue.—*Cincinnati Gaz.*

Russian Design on Turkey.

The following shows the feeling of Russia with regard to Turkey in 1830, obtained from a letter of Count Nesselrode to the Grand Duke Constantine, which fell into the hands of the Poles, then struggling against Russia. The letter undoubtedly reveals their feeling now. The count will find it a less easy matter to march to Constantinople now than then; he will find the road hardly free from obstacles:—

"The object of our relations with Turkey is that which we have proposed to ourselves by the treaty of Adrianople itself, and by the re-establishment of peace with the grand seignior. It only depended on us to march to Constantinople, and to overturn the Turkish empire. No power would have opposed that course; no immediate danger would have menaced us, if we had given the last blow to the Ottoman monarchy in Europe. But in opinion of the emperor, that monarchy, reduced to exist only under the protection of Russia, and to merely execute henceforward her desires, suited better our political and commercial interest than any new combination, which would have forced us either to extend too far our domains by conquests, or to substitute for the Ottoman empire, states which before long would have become our rivals in power, civilization, manufactures, and wealth; and it is on that principle of his imperial majesty that our relations with the divan are now regulated. Since we have not decided on the ruin of the Turkish government, we endeavor to support it in its present state; and since that government cannot be useful to us but by its deference towards us, we require from it the religious observation of its engagements, and the prompt execution of all our wishes."

Of course, then Turkey, refusing to accede to these wishes, must be "ruined."

The Manufactures of the U. S.—We subjoin a summary of the manufacturing industry of the United States, derived from the report of the superintendent of the census.

The period which has elapsed since the receipt of the returns has been so short as to enable the office to make but a general report of the facts relating to few of the most important manufactures.

The entire capital invested in the various manufactures in the United States, on the 1st of June, 1850, not to include any establishments producing less than the annual value of $500,

Amounted in round numbers, to	$530.000,000
Value of raw material	550.000,000
Amount paid for labor	240.000,000
Value of manufactured articles	1,020.000,000
Number of persons employed	1,050,000

Cockneyism.—Every man, who has not lived exclusively in the city, has observed that there is a verdancy of the town which is quite as deep as the greenness of the country, and a good deal more amusing. A diverting illustration of this is shown in the anecdote of the London cockney also, never having been out of "the sound of Bow bell," before, escorted a lady to the observatory at Cambridge, to see an eclipse that was announced in the papers to be visible at a certain hour. The cockney driving rather slow, the lady expressed a fear that they would be too late to see the occultation.—"O, never mind," replied the beau, with charming *naivete*, "if we should happen to be tarde, the professor, who is a friend of mine, will *just go through the thing again!*" An instance scarcely less amusing occurred at Hartford, Ct., not many months ago. An Oxford student, who was making a visit to Trinity College, on looking with great admiration at the rural beauties of the town and neighborhood, observed to one of the professors with delighted amazement, "You have *scenery* in America!" Well—we have—*some*—that's certain—and so the professor assured him!

Western Music.—A Western chap who went to New York to purchase goods, &c., was invited to one of those fashionable parties so common in large cities. He was clearly a Western original—but said very little, until he found that the party was not to close without an attempt to corner him. At length a bevy of laughing girls, by the merest accident in the world, found themselves grouped about said western green one, in a most animated discourse upon music and city playing. When all this had progressed just far enough, one of the damsels, with head more adorned without than within, and in that peculiar parlor-drawl, which fortunately no type can represent, accosted the observed of all, with—

"Do the ladies play much at the west, sir?"
Original saw the game, and resolved to win.
"O very universally, Miss," was the cool reply.
"Indeed, why I was not aware of that, pray do they use the piano mostly?"
"Never, Miss; the only instrument out our way, is the Swinette, and the girls all play it."
"Oh dear, I am sure I never heard of that before; do tell what it is, and how they play it."
"Well, the instrument is a small pig; and each girl takes one of these under her arm, and chews the end of its long tail, and that brings the music."

The preconcerted "come," made no farther progress; and for the balance of the evening our western "green" was the only lion of the show.

Chicago Com. Adv.

Rev. Mr. E——, a gentleman of fervent piety and commendable modesty, made an afternoon call in a family which consisted of a bright and beautiful girl of five summers, and another of some nine or ten weeks. The stately divine was ushered into the parlor, where he found three ladies and the children. In such company he could do no less than to relax his dignity to the extent of saying a few words to the elder daughter. So he went on thus—"Well, Ellen, you've now got a little sister! I think I shall take her home with me; I suppose you will interpose no objection?" No answer, but a surly look met this proposition. "You don't want your little sister; you don't love her so I think I shall take her; I may mayn't I, Ellen?" "Yes," said Ellen, with a scornful and incredulous look; "you may take her; but you don't think you can *nuss* her, do you?"

Great Poultry Show in London.—The London Summer Poultry Show was to open about the first of this month. At the sailing of the steamer, 1,500 of bird's pens had been entered, exclusive of the pigeon class, which will give a show of upwards of 4 000 birds. The pigeon class will consist of about 300 pens.

Greenough's "Triumph of Civilized Life."—Greenough's group of statuary, representing the triumph of civilized over savage life, and intended to be placed on the east portion of the Capitol at Washington has arrived from Italy. The group consists of four figures. A white woman with a child is engaged in a struggle with a savage, whose tomahawk is uplifted, when a white man, in the garb of a hunter, appears and grasps his arms in such a manner as not only to prevent the blow, but to make him a prisoner. The work is a very fine one in the conception, the attitudes, and the arrangement of the parts. It promises to be more the favorite of the public than anything which Greenough has done.—*Evening Post.*

Queen Victoria has made the measles fashionable. Since she was taken, two of her guests, the Crown Prince of Hanover and the Dutchess of Saxe Coburg Gotha, since their return home, have been seized with the same malady. The Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders have also been taken very recently with it.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 11—Schr. T. A. Ward, Hall, from New York, to Freeman & Houston; with mdze.
Brig Albert Adams, Snow, from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.
Aug. 11.—Schr. Caroline, Morrison, from Boston, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay.
Brig Ellen Hayden, Smith, from New York, to J. Hathaway & Son; with 50 hhds. Molasses.
Brig Gen. Boyd, Stackpole, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.
Schr. Frank, ——, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.
Schr. Zenobia, Pugh, from Hyde County, to M. Costin; with 1000 bushels corn.
Schr. R. W. Brown, Turner, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr Julia, Norton, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
Schr. Harvest, Williams, from Boston, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.
12—Schr. Jonas Smith, Farmer, from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdze.
Barque John A. Taylor, Lowe, from New York, to Miles Costin.
Schr. L. P. Smith, Stutes, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.
Schr. Mary Powell, Coffin, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston, with 62 passengers.
13—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates for Charleston, with 51 passengers.

CLEARED.

12—Br. Brig Amphitrite, Deswelgh, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae & Co.; 59 puncheons and 1,710 bbls. turpentine.
Schr. Laura, Harker, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.
12—U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston, with 33 passengers.
13—Schr. Dacotah, Rankin, for New York, by Freeman & Houston; with 54 bbls. fish, 29 do. spirits turpentine, 220 do. rosin, 857 do. turpentine.
Schr. Lamartine, Tyler, for New York, by Miles Costin; with naval stores.
Steamer Brother, Carter, for Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks; with two boats in tow.
U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston, with 41 passengers.

CHARLESTON, August 12.—The Cotton market during the week just brought to a close, has presented no new feature. The sales for the week foot up about 1500 bales, 1000 of which were sold at 11 cents. The extremes were from 8½ @ 11¼ cents. Rice, from $3 13-16ths to 4 3-16ths, as in quality, principally at $3 15-16ths. Corn.—Upwards of 19,000 bushels North Carolina and Maryland, arrived yesterday, only a portion of which had been sold when we closed our report, and it remains to be seen whether our quotations, 75 @ 80 cents, will be sustained. Oats.—There have been no arrivals this week. The last sales were made at 48@50c. ℔ bushel. The stock is comparatively light, and the first arrivals will probably sustain these prices. Peas.—The last transaction was at 75 cents. Hay.—There was a sale of 250 bales North River, from store, at $1 50 ℔ 100 lb.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Naval Stores.—The stock of Turpentine is very light, and the market steady for North County, though there is little disposition to buy, on account of the continued difficulty of obtaining freight. Spirits Turpentine with only moderate receipts, has been in fair request, part for export, at full previous rates. Tar has been selling in very small lots at $4, but for a lot of 100 bbls. $4 50 was obtained. The sales besides, are 500 bbls. North County Turpentine, at $3 62½; 450 Wilmington, $3 ℔ 280 lbs; 150 North County Common Rosin, $1 37½—and 500 larger sized do. at 40@$1 45 all in yard; 1100 Wilmington, $1 55@$1 60, delivered; 650 White, $2@$4 50; and 1,200 Spirits Turpentine, 45@46c., cash, embracing small lots at the latter price.

Exports.	1853.	1852.
Turpentine bbls	7.547	8,699
Spirits do	3,027	2,192
Rosin	52,142	23,404
Tar	3,391	1.270
Exports since 1st January,	1853.	1852.
Turpentine bbls	72,259	103,064
Spirits do	11.867	4,724
Rosin	168,879	131.862
Tar	9,980	12,719

Rice.—Since our last, sales of 400 tcs. have been made at $3 50@$4 50, cash.

Exports from Jan. 1 to July 31,	1853,	1852.
Rice tcs.	11,511	22,101

Shipp. & Com. List.

LIVERPOOL, July 30.—The sales of Cotton during the week have been 77,890 bales, including 60,930 bales American, of which speculators took 16,870 bales, and exporters 11,950. The demand had been active at very full rates. The tendency of middling and better qualities is upward. Sales on Friday of 10,000 bales, the improvement not amounting to 1-16d. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 7d.; middling 6 3-16d. @ 6¼d.; fair Mobile and Upland 6¾d.; middling 6¾d.

Breadstuffs—The general tone of trade was strong. Wheat and Flour sold freely at the extreme rates of last week. Corn quiet. White Wheat 8s. @ 8s. 3d.; red 7s. 8d. @ 7s. 10d.—Canal Flour 27s. 6d. @ 28s. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio 27s. 6d. @ 28s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef is in improved enquiry at 97s. 6d. @ 105s. for new mess. Pork is more active. Western Mess 72s. 6d. @ 75s.; Eastern do. 75 @ 80s. @ 85s. Bacon dull at 46s. @ 47s. Lard advanced 6d. a 1s. Considerable sales at 53s. 6d. @ 54s. Tallow dull at 53s. Cheese improving. Greese Butter wanted Quercitron Bark quiet at 8s. 3d. ex ship, and 8s. 6d. for Philadelphia ex store.

There was a speculative demand for Cloverseed. Sales of 100 tierces American at 40 @ 43s.

Rice was in good demand. Sales of 250 tierces Carolina at 25s. @ 25s. 9d.

Rosin moved readily at 4s. 6d. for common, and 13s. for fine.

Sales of 1,000 bbls. Olive Oil at firm rates.

No sales of Turpentine. Sales of 2,000 bbls. Stockholm Tar at 18s.

Tea had improved under telegraphic accounts from China, but dealers awaited their letters. Coffee dull. Sugar in improved demand at steady rates.

HAVRE, July 27.—Cotton firm; sales of the week 15,800 bales; stock 119,200 bales; imports 3.470 bales. Rice steady; sales of 50 tierces Carolina at 34 @ 34f 50c.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

REV. WM. H. BOBBITT will open a School, in the town of Wilmington, on the first Monday in October next.
A Circular containing terms, &c., can be found either at the store of Wilkinson & Esler or at G. H. Kelley's.
August 12. 49-t3Oct.

STAVES AND HEADING.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-t1stD*

EDUCATIONAL.

A GENTLEMAN of Education and successful experience in conducting Academies and High Schools, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Principal in such an Institution. He will correspond with any Board of Trustees or individual having such an Institution to rent, establish, or revive. Address "Teacher," at JOURNAL OFFICE."
Aug. 11, 1853. 49-4t

EXECUTORS' SALE.

ON Thursday, the 25th of August, 1853, the undersigned, as Executors of the last Will of the late William H. Beatty, will expose to sale by public Auction at "Pleasant Retreat," the late residence of their testator, all the perishable property belonging to said estate, and consisting principally of the following articles, and effects—that is to say:
Household and Kitchen furniture, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Hogs, Waggons, Carts, Farming Utensils, Corn, Hay, Lumber, one Boat of about the capacity of 150 barrels, and many other articles. A credit of six months will be allowed, and the purchasers will be required to enter into bonds with good and sufficient sureties to secure the amount of their respective purchasers.

H. W. BEATTY,
C. B. MALLETT,
W. H. BEATTY, } Executors.

ALSO—At the same time and place, we will hire out some 14 or 15 LIKELY NEGROES.
August 5th, 1853 48—3w

TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS who have accounts of longer standing than three months, are requested to settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
Work for the country must be paid for, or satisfactory reference given upon delivery. This rule will not be departed from.
We have for sale cheap one Tar Machine, built according to Viers, Townshend & Co.'s Patent, of good materials and workmanship, warranted tight. Also, one small Engine of our own manufacture, 9½ inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
SUTTON, SOUTHMAYD & CO.
August 5th, 1853 48—3w

NORTH CAROLINA UMBRELLA STORE.—The demand for and sale of Umbrellas, is rapidly increasing.—The best stock in the State, may be found at No. 1, Granite Row.
Also a few fine Walking Canes, for sale low.
Aug. 5, C. MYERS.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, per Schr. Wm. H. Smith:—
20,000 lbs. of prime, extra and No. 1, White Lead;
5,000 " Zinc White, in Oil;
1 case of Pruss. Blue, in Oil;
2 " " Chrome Green;
1 " " Paris "
5 " " Chrome Yellow. Also, 50 bbls. fine Linseed Oil, Bar Umber, and Terra De Sreenna, ground in Oil. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Ware Rooms.

LIME, Lime, Lime. 1,000 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Jan. 2, '53—17v8] Contractors and Builders

A NOVELTY.

I HAVE just received a case of soft white FUR HATS, the lightest Hat ever sold here, weighing only two ounces; they can be carried in the pocket.
July 27 C. MYERS.

ATTENTION!

THE BALANCE OF MY STOCK OF MISSES and CHILDREN'S HATS I will sell at 25 cents, to close them out.
C. MYERS.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE.

THE Summer session of this Institution will commence on the 30th inst., under the superintendence of William Robinson, Esq., who has been elected President, and who is at present putting forth every exertion to procure a competent Board of Teachers. In this he has already, in part, succeeded, and hopes, at an early day, to be able to announce the number of teachers complete.

The Institution is divided into three departments—Primary, Academical, and Collegiate—the latter of which is designed solely for the education and training of teachers, while the Academie is intended as a School where boys will be prepared to enter our own University, or other Colleges throughout the country; the Primary Department, as a mere Juvenille School, and as preparatory to the Academic.

In each of these several Departments a Male and Female School will be kept—in separate and distinct parts of the building, and under separate and distinct teachers, with the exception of the President, who will superintend in both Departments, and afford such instruction as may be in his power.

As a part of the internal regulations of the Institution, the Male Departments will open and dismiss 15 minutes earlier than the Female Departments.

In the Collegiate Departments, Male and Female, unusual facilities will be afforded to those who may wish to become teachers. At each Annual Commencement, two males and two females will be admitted to free tuition, upon certain qualifications, hereafter to be prescribed. Application for admission to be made to the President, and to be decided on by the Trustees.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

To be received as a pupil of this Institution, the applicant must sustain an unexceptionable character.

In no case will any one be admitted who does not present the Treasurer's receipt for at least one session in advance.

The Treasurer is not authorized to receive payment for tuition, unless first presented with a certificate of admission, signed by one of the heads of Departments.

Pupils, on admission, will be examined by one of the Heads of Departments, and assigned to such classes as their proficiency shall warrant.

Students will be charged from the date of entrance to the end of the session. No deduction will